HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 293— BOMBAY, FRIDAY DECEMBER 10 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Dec.	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 „	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	R A W A L-PINDI ..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S., "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
10th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,253
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
28th „	ALIPORE ..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th „	NELLORE ... CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	13 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	30 „
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	Dec. 9
Indo Maru ..	2nd Dec.	„ 4
Indo Maru ..	12th „	„ 16
Heinan Maru ..	12th „	„ 25
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th „	„ 30
Hankow Maru ..	20th „	Jan. 3

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P O. Box No. 356.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
10th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
15th Dec.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Soko
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vemila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

Modern India's Products
FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
Of 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, Ladies Silk Stockings, rupee each. Representative calls without obligation. Post Box 825, Bombay.
A R1317

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE and MIDWIFE Apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality, previous experience and lowest salary expected. No private practice allowed. Quarters free. DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 27755

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LAD (under 20) ordinarily educated, for light knocking about work and also as a COMPANION to an old Parsi gentleman. Apply Mr. COWASJEE BANAJEE. Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill.
A R1322

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Qualified SUB-OVERSEERS for the Buldana District Council on Rs. 60-4-120 with Provident Fund. None should apply who has not passed the Sub-Overseers examination of any recognized college. Application should reach the undersigned before the 1st January, 1927. Sub-Overseers will be appointed on probation for 6 months. Confirmation on approval of work. (Sd.) V. R. KORDE, Vice Chairman, District Council Buldana.
27797

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

SPEEDOMETER, SELF-STARTER, ACCESSORIES, NEW TYRES, done less than 18000 miles. Rs. 2,250 or near offer Apply Box No. 1874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1321

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP with money-paying key for the whole Bombay season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1N2

DONALD'S RACE TIP CARD at Rs. 2/8, can be had on Race-day between 9 and 1 a.m. at No. 293, opp: Pork Market, New Sonapur, Bombay.
S R1320

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1319

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHERIFF DEWJI CANJI and DAWOODBHAI NENSEY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 917 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 1/3620, Cadastral Survey No. 792, Mazagaon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7488 and Street No. 89 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property in the tenure or occupation of Kassamali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, on or towards the West by Parel Road, on or towards the North by the property in the tenure of occupation of Allarakhia Jivraj and on or towards the South by the property in the tenure or occupation of the Trustees of Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust Fund.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1926.

RELE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27803

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 523 of 1926

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 26th day of February, 1926.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SOMJI BABOOL DOSANI, of Kathiawad, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Khadak outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) SOOLEMAN MEHERALLY NANJI, of Margao, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant at present doing business at Gokak District, Belgaum, (2) MEHERALLY NANJI also of Margao Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant at present doing business at Sangli in the territories of the Chief of Sangli ..... Defendants.

To,

SOOLEMAN MEHERALLY, Esq.,
The first defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 6,781-6-0 and interest at Rs. 2-9-0 per cent. per mensem on Rs. 3,800 from the 23rd day of February, 1926, till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of December, 1926 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 2nd day of March, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

The 2nd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27806

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Fakrudin Currimbhai Jewajee, Nazaralli Currimbhai Jewajee and Abdulla Currimbhai Jewajee, sons of Currimbhai Jewajee, minors and in the matter of suit No. 2273 of 1926 wherein Divan Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal is Plaintiff and Ebrahim Currimbhai Jiwajee and others are Defendants.

DIVAN BAHADUR KESHRISING CHANDMAL, of Ratlam and Kotah Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kotah, carrying on business (among other places) at Bombay in the name, style and firm of Ganeshlal Sobhagmal. ..... Petitioner.

To,

(1) FAKRUDIN CURRIMBHAI JEWAJEE, (2) NAZARALLI CURRIMBHAI JEWAJEE, (3) ABDULLA CURRIMBHAI JEWAJEE, (4) EBRAHIM CURRIMBHAI JEWAJEE, brother and natural guardian of the minors abovenamed.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Ebrahim Currimbhai Jewajee or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 16th day of December, 1926, proceed to appoint the said Ebrahim Currimbhai Jewanjee or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL,
Acting Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 8th day of October, 1926.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
27802

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2244 of 1926.

KHATAU DHARAMSEY. ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) GOPALDAS TRICUMJI, (2) MORARJI JAIRAM TRICUMJI, (3) KHIMJI JAIRAM TRICUMJI, (4) ANADJI GOPALDAS TRICUMJI, carrying on business in the name of Tricumji Jiwandas and at present residing at Anjar in Cutch. ..... Defendants.

To,

MORARJI JAIRAM TRICUMJI

and

KHIMJI JAIRAM TRICUMJI,
The 2nd and 3rd Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against the Defendants abovenamed to recover from them the sum of Rs. 3,400, and interest and costs of this suit and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1927, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27804

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOOLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS ESMAIL G. KASSUMBHAI AND COMPANY, CONSISTING OF A LARGE LOT OF CAMPHOR, POWDER AND TABLETS, ONE LOT OF ASAFOETIDA, ONE LARGE IRON SAFE ON STAND, MACHINES, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2729 of 1926 (Umersey Ramji vs. Esmail Gaffoor Kassumbhai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Mandvi, Khoja Street:—

The Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Esmail G. Kassumbhai and Company consisting of a large lot of Camphor powder and tablets, one large iron safe on stand, one lot of Assafoetida, Agarbatty, Machines, Scales and Weights etc.

The above on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

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Syed Hasan Imam
Hakim Ajmal Khan
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Aurabindo Ghose
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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 13TH KAMATIPURA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagor under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, 1923, and made between Bawabhai Sawabhai of the one part and Esmailbhai Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Leasehold Tenure, situate at 13th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 391 decimal point 55 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A|16099 New Survey No. 2A|6560 and Cadastral Survey No. 404 Byculla Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 2092 Street Nos. 162 P, 168 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Bawabhai Sawabhai and partly by the property of Abdul Hoosein Lakedgate on or towards the West by Kamatipura Centre Road on or towards the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by 12th Kamatipura Street.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Espinanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 8.

	To-day's price.
January	11.91—.07
March	12.61—.06
May	12.37—.08
July	12.59—.08
October	12.78—.04
Middling Spot	12.45—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 8.

	To-day's sales (bales)
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 8.

	To-day's price.
January	11.95—.03
†March	12.12—.01
Middling Spot	12.97

†Possibly mutilated. Confirming.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 8.

Demand Bills	484.50

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—15 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

	To-day's closing.
December	6.35+.07
January	6.43+.07
February	6.45+.07
March	6.52+.07
April	6.57+.08
May	6.65+.07
June	6.68+.07
July	6.76+.08
August	6.79+.07
September	6.83+.08
October	6.86+.08
November	6.88+.08
Decembeo	6.90+.08
Middling Spot	6.56+.02

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

	To-day's sales (bales)
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
January	11.90
March	12.14
May	12.35

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	11.96
March	12.19
May	12.40

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

January	11.92
March	12.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

	To-day's closing.
December	12.56+.12
January	12.42+.12
February	12.37+.11
March	12.29+.07
April	12.26+.05
May	12.22+.03
June	12.21+.03
July	12.18+.02
August	12.14+.02
September	12.23+.02
October	12.26+.02
November	12.36+.05
December	12.36+.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.60—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	4.45
Scinde Fully Good	4.75
Scinde Fine	5.05
Bengal Good	4.55
Bengal Fully Good	4.85
Bengal Fine	5.15
Oomra Good	5.30
Oomra Fully Good	5.60
Oomra Fine	5.90
Broach Good	5.15
Broach Fully Good	5.55
Broach Fine	5.95

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 8.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs:—
Jan/Feb ssipment sellers 51/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. saipment sellers 52/.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment value 54/6.
Market:—Quietly steady.
Wheat, Choic eWhite Karachi:—
Dec./Jan. shipment value 56/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £7/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £19/10/0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17/17/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 8.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	72
Yellow Metal	67 1/4
Spelter Hard	29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	307 1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 8.

Silver:—Business small. Market very quiet.

Spot	24 9/16
Forward	24 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4/4/11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 4 p.c.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 842.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 945.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 930.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Pank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 84.15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.80.
London—Rome Liras 112.0.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3 months 4 9/16 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 per cent.
1 month
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate. 4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 8.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

METAL MARKET

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	0	0
Brass, English	1	55	4	0
Brass, English	1 1/2	55	4	0
Brass, English	1 1/2	55	4	0
Brass, English	1 3/4	55	4	0
Brass, English	2	55	4	0
Brass, German	3/3 to 2	54	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58	0	0
Copper, German	3/4	58	2	0
Copper, German	1	58	2	0
Copper, German	1 1/4	58	2	0
Copper, American	1 1/2			
Japanese Copper Bar		4	0	0
Copper, American	2			
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English B		54	8	0
Brass Bars English Bars		35	0	0
Pat Klai English Bars		74	00	0
Lead, County Bars		29	0	0
Kogar Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		53	8	0
Kogar Brass, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, 1 3/4 to 2		53	8	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		58	2	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 8.

T T Berlin on London	20.39 5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	31.93
T T Milan on London	unreceived
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	123.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. and C.	19 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	10 1/2
National Bank	47 1/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	84 3/4
Conversion Loan	74 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69 3/4
Government Securities 3 per cent	59
Consols	53 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	100
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17/7/6.
Apl./May shipment buyers £16/17/6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment offered £15/8/9.
Jan./Feb shipment Hull paid £15/2/6
Market:—Demand is poor.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment, nominal £18 1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 8.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery value 31/3.
May/Aug. delivery value 30/10½.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb, Spot:
Buers sh. 1/6 5/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/6 7/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6 1/2d.
Sellers sh. 1/6 3/4d.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan/March per cwt 21/3 offered.
July/Sept. per cwt 18/1 1/2 offered.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 21/4 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 21/4 3/4 offered.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Final Bureau-imported prices-Advance lost-hedge Sellingeasy.

LOCAL:—Weak opening-Scatterd Selling-dull.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable. Ginning less than expected may have a temporary small advance.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Report:—

Reynold and Gibson's Cable:—Liverpool 8.12-26.—(5-50 p.m.)—Bureau slightly less than expected. Small market.

Both figures are somewhat lower than had been expected but they throw no fresh light on the position and we cannot see that they provide any inducement for the Trade to be more aggressive in their buying policy. It is a significant fact that for the past two years the Bureau estimates at this time proved to be about 500,000 bales below the quantity which was ultimately ginned, and although there is no reason to anticipate the yesterday's estimate will necessarily be found to be equally conservative, there can no longer be any doubt that the World has to reckon with a crop, including Linters, of 20 million bales.

We see in the news this morning that the United States President is credited with a statement that no method. For meeting the Cotton situation will be adequate which does not contemplate a reduction by about one-third of the acreage in the coming year; in our humble opinion only a born optimist could contemplate such a reduction and it would have to be a very foolish person who would base his operations on the prospect of it.

Messrs. Umrigar an Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th Inst. as under:—

"Government estimate excludes low grade which will not be picked owing to low price. Favour sales".

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

In placing the final probable cotton yield at 18,618,000 bales in its report issued yesterday in America, the Bureau did not administer the customary stock, for an approximate showing of this size had already been accepted by the trade as an accomplished fact. The action of the market plainly indicated that the official promise of such a figure had been discounted, and that even larger figures such as 19 million bales, have lost their psychological influence. As soon as the report was out, the prices on the New York Cotton Exchange showed a rising tendency, but higher prices attracted increased hedge selling and some long liquidation too. It looked as if the seller had his inning. The addition of a few hundred thousand bales to the record yield is no longer a disturbing factor. With the size of the crop known, the cotton market will pass gradually to economic considerations.

The season 1926/27 began with a carry over of 5,362,000 bales distributed as under:—

	1926	1925
Southern Mill Stocks.	659,000	400,000
Northern Mill Stocks.	455,000	450,000
U. S. Port Stocks	462,000	212,000
Counted Towns	596,000	145,000
Uncounted towns	1,294,000	214,000
Cotton in transit	218,000	81,000
Total U. S. ...	3,684,000	1,502,000
European Mill Stocks	660,000	740,000
European Port Stocks	1,018,000	749,000
Total Europe.	1,678,000	1,489,000
Total carry over	5,362,000	2,991,000
Estimated crop	18,618,000	15,603,000
Linters etc.	1,400,000	1,276,000
Total Supply.	25,380,000	20,309,000

We have now before us a supply of 25,380,000 bales of American Cotton.

So far, for the last 18 weeks world's spinners takings stand at 6,189,000 bales against 6,028,000 bales last year at this time and the total for the season was 14,769,000 bales.

Brought into sight stand this season 10,533,000 bales against 10,024,000 bales last year.

Exports from America show 6,189,000 bales against 6,028,000 bales.

The visible supply now stands at 6,665,000 bales against last week 6,427,000 bales and last year 5,136,000 bales.

The above is the position of cotton to-day. We firmly believe in a large and growing consumption of American cotton seasons of low prices always have brought their increase in the uses of cotton. However, no doubt there will be periods of confusing irregularity, while certain readjustments are being made. Nearly half the crop including 4,000,000 held up bales still remains to be marketed and we doubt we have reached the peak of the movement.

Further the Government estimate excludes low grade cotton which will not be picked up owing to low prices, otherwise the final estimate might have proved a clear bearish document.

Yesterday the New York market opened 2 points low and prices just after the Bureau registered a rise of 12 points. The May position touched highest 12.60 at 11.16 a.m. and lowest 12.35 at 10.43 a.m. The closing prices show a drop of 3 to 8 points New York Spot lost 10 points and stand at 12-45.

Liverpool market opened 4 points higher and closed at an advance of 7 to 8 points.

Under these conditions we do not look for any run away of prices. Rises and falls of mild natures can be looked until we enter the New Year. On the whole we do not trust the market to buy at this Rel. Buying orders are withdrawn at the moment and until they come in the being we expect a sagging market with natural reactions.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a drop of 8 points in the prices of American cotton, our market opened quiet Broach/April/May being quoted at Rs. 244. The market declined on some scattered selling but towards the closed prices improved slightly. The closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A./M.	244	244½	243½	244
Oomra D/J	232	233	232	232/8
Oomra Mar.	230	230	228/8	228/8
Bengal D/J	209	209	207½	207/8
Bengal Mar.	204	204	203	203

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 7 points, and later cables showed it 10 points lower. Our market opened quiet with no buying and only a small business is reported. The closing prices were as under:—

Broach A/M	242/8	242/8	241	241/4
Oomra D/J	232	232	2321	231
Oomra Mar.	228		—	228
Bengal D/J	206	207	206	206
Bengal Mar.	203	203/8	203	203

To-day trading in Broach July/August 1927 commenced and some business is reported at 246/8.

OLD CROP.

Yadagiri, 230/40.
Coompta, 270/285.
Tirupur, 275/300.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Wheat 23,317 cwts.
Linseed 7,221 cwts.
Gingellyseed, 2,944 cwts.
Groundnuts, 17,132 cwts.
Castorseed 3,287 cwts.
Rice 4,098 cwts.
Myrabollams 428 cwts.
Cottonseed 7,853 cwts.
Mowrasced 264 cwts.
Gram 2,202 cwts.
Joowar 252 cwts.
Barley 33 cwts.
Bajree 7,462 cwts.
Coal 404 tons.

BOMBAY CHINA YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Shapurji No. 6½ As. 5/9.
Phoenix No. 6½ As. 6.
Kilachand No. 8 1/2 As. 6/6.
David No. 10½ As. 7/6.
Shapurji No. 10½ As. 7/3.
Tricumdas No. 10½ As. 7/6.
Currimbhoy No. 12½ As. 8.
Tricumdas No. 12 1/2 As. 8/3.
Kilachand No. 14½ As. 8/3.
Kilachand No. 20½ As. 9/3.
Japan No. 20 As. 10/9.
Japan No. 32 As. 13/9.
Japan No. 40 As. 15/6.
Japan No. 42½ Rs. 1/0/3.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Gold market continues dull with a small enquiry. We quote:—
Ready, Rs. 21/9/6.
Magsar, Rs. 21/9/0.
Posh, Rs. 21/9/0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 13/9/0.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Bombay silver market ruled quiet but steady. Prices showed a little improvement towards the close.
Ready, Rs. 57/12/0.
Magsar, Rs. 55/6/0.
Posh, Rs. 55/7/0.
Double option premium.
Magsar, Rs. 1/6/0.
Posh, Rs. 2/8/0.
Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. India bought. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.
Sovereigns Ready, 13/8/9.
Sovereigns Forward, 13/8/9.
National Bank Bar Gold, 21/12/9.

P CHRYSTAL & CO'S

MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Since our last report was issued the nett changes in the home markets have been as under:—

	January	March.	May.	July
New York				
1/12/26	12.14	12.38	12.61	12.59
8/12/26	11.91	12.16	12.37	12.59
	—.23	—.22	—.24	—.21
	January	March.	May.	July
Liverpool				
1/12/26	6.56	6.64	6.75	6.54
8/12/26	6.43	6.52	6.65	6.46
	—.13	—.12	—.10	—.08

The 11th American Bureau report and the 9th Ginners report were received in Bombay this morning; the former giving a crop estimate of 18,618,000 bales and the latter 14,645,000 bales as having been ginned up to December 1st.

The crop estimate compares with the previous estimate of 18,399,000 bales and 15,603,000 for the same period last year.

Last year the difference between the Ginnings up to December 1st and the final Ginings was 2,216,000. To produce a crop equal to the present estimate of 18,618,000 bales, 3,973,000 bales must be ginned between December 1st and March 20th which leads us to believe that the present estimate of the crop will not be much exceeded by the final out-turn figure.

Judging from market fluctuations following recent Bureau reports we believe that a crop of some 18 1/2 million bales is fully discounted and that accordingly any severe decline in the home market is unlikely. We do not however look for very much improvement until more known about the acreage likely to be planted next year.

We cannot believe that the American Farmers will again plant the huge acreage of the last two years seeing that they have lost considerably by over-production this year as is evidenced by the necessity of Government intervention to endeavour to reduce or limit those losses.

Indian Cotton.—Generally speaking Indian prices are, on parity with America much too high, with the result that a great deal of business in actual American cotton has been placed with Indian Mills. Every bale of American cotton so placed means an eventual lessening of the demand in India for Indian staple cotton and we think therefore our parity with America must improve as the season advances, especially when it is remembered that the same influens are at work in Japan and on the Continent where low grade Americans are being substituted for Indians wherever possible.

Arrivals into this market are increasing and we look for a marked increase in Hedge sales in the near future.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 9 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	5,462	33,432	71,106
Central India	1,092	11,225	45,523
Barsi and Nagar	2,075	12,599	22,907
Hyderabad-Gaorani	303	1,739	5,003
Berar	6,427	48,204	54,623
Central Provinces	1,645	7,056	18,265
Total Oomras ..	17,004	1,14,255	2,17,427
Dholera	303	3,905	38,944
N.W. Provinces	1,871	22,842	92,101
Rajputana ..	236	6 344	15,750
Sind-Punjab ..	1,221	10,430	40 885
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	292	8,023	11,623
Westerns-Northerns ..		7,063	6.167
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian	131	2,318	1,664
American	2,398	32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..		17,144	25 877
Comtta, Burma & other sorts		5	352
Total	23,456	2,29,805	4,58,742

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept.. to 2nd Decr. This year	Last year
Europe	1,226	52,956	89,703
Japan & China ..	1,300	60,069	1,23,795
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail. ..		29,640	4,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,742	12,377
Total ..	2,526	1,55,412	2,36,064

READY COTTON.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Bengal M. G. F. G., 220/222.
Bengal M. G. Fine, 230/235.
Khandeish M. G. Fine, 228/235.
Akola/Khamgaon Fine, 242/245.
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine 245/250.
Dhamangaon M. G. Fine, 247/252.
Wardha/Nagpur, 258/260.
Sanavad, 235/240.
Jalna/Aurangabad, 230/233.
Parsi 240/242.
Warangal, 255.
Purna, 270.
Mathia F. G., 225/230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 118/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	11	0
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	10	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	0	0
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0	14	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	13	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	13	6
David Mill	,,	0	14	9
Apollo Mill	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finaly	,,	0	14	0
Cold Mohor	,,	0	13	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	6
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	0
Globe	,,	0	13	6
Rachael	,,	0	12	6
Palkhi	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	13	3
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0
Jecob	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jecob	,,	0	14	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	,,	3	12	0
Century	,,	4	2	0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	3
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	0	0
2020 Jecob	,,	5	8	0
58.000 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	12	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	9
Textile	,,	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	4	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	3	0
Apollo David	,,	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	6
Great	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	9
Tata	,,	1	1	6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per lb	0	15	0
David	,,	0	15	0
Mahal	,,	0	15	0

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The linseed market opened easy at Rs. 10/5/6 but improved on general buying.

The Wheat market opened dull but on better enquiry improved towards the close.

Linseed May, Rs. 10/6/9.
Wheat January, Rs. 7/14/3.
Wheat May, Rs. 7/7/0.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET BUT STEADY.

SOME PROFIT TAKING: IRON SHARES EASY.

BOMBAY, December 9.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady prices showing very little change when compared with previous close. Some weak holders were liquidating their purchases in a narrow market and prices dropped about R5 at the close.

Dyeings opened R28 higher at 902/8 and after registering a futher higher level closed easy at 896/4. Century opened at 392/8 and closed at 387/8. Ezzal opened at 871/4 and after improving further to 877/8 gradually declined to 866/4 on profit-taking but closed steady at 867/8. New Great shares ruled quiet but steady and closed at 301/4. Pearls closed at 495.

In the miscellaneous section, Alcock closed at 245 Bundi shares closed unchanged. Katni ordinary improved by R5 and closed at 130. Hydros improved at the opening on better enquiry and after touching 1,080 closed steady at 1,075.

Tata Iron shares ruled easy on account of the operators feeling uneasy over the scheme. Ordinary opened at 67, but closed at 65/4 Deferred opened at 206 and dropped to 197/8 but before the close a little rally came in and closed at R200.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
LOCAL BANKS			
Bank of India..	50	2½	77 4
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67 XD
Central	25	1½	30 10
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	85
Imperial	500	40	1320
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	388 12
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	128 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	130
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	35
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	6 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	4 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES			
Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.a.	902
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	16 p.a.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.a.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.a.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.a.	91
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.a.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.a.	70
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.a.	81 8
Pachora Jammi ..	100	5 p.a.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.a.	90
Shalkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.a.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.a.	135
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.a.	085
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.a.	75
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navi			
gation O	250	..	1 3 12
Bombay Steam Navi			
gation P.	350	..	235
India Steam ..	10—0—		11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.a.	80 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	772 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	137 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	3-8	67
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec O	1,000	30	1075
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.a.	985
Tata Power O ..	1,000	..	695
Tata Power P ..	1,000	..	795
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press ..			465
Aksay	500	..	600
Fort	75	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-30	1000
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	*860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	875 XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Vakart U.P	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	245
Madras United ..	250	15	430
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1835
Mathradas	100	..	96 4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	102 8
New City of Bombay.	100	16	140
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	301 4
Osmanbhai (100) ..	75	..	67 8
Pearl	250	12	495
Phoenix	100	10	300
Premier	100	..	14
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	17
Sassoon Silk	500	..	850
Shahapur	1,000	450	8075
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	30
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	297 8
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. ..	500	..	125
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	23 0
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Velapur Co. Ltd. ..	16	..	15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	550
B. Burma T. Corporation New ..	00	3	161
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh	8 0	6 3
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	307 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.a.	175
Tata Iron Pref 2nd ..	100	..	81
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	200
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	65 4
Thacker	50	..	112
Tuticorin	50	nil	35
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 8
New India	25	1y	2 0 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.a.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 1
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	307 8

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Dec. 9

JUTE.

Albion ..	518	Howrah ..	44/4
Alliance ..	572	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	670
Anglo-India	410	Kankanarrah	520
Auckland ..	284	Kelvin ..	875
Barnagore ..	220	Khardah ..	485
Bally ..	235	Kinnison ..	1015
Birla ..	9/8	Lansdowne	312
Belvedere ..	580	Lawrence ..	630
Budge-Budge	5/8	Lothian ..	485
Caledonian ..	605	Naihati ..	480
Chapdani ..	188	National	31/10
Clive ..	39/4	New Central	625
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	55/8
Cheviot ..	317	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	455	Orient ..	275
Delta	593	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	54	Reliance ..	72/8
Fort Gloster	920	Soorah ..	30
Fort William	362	Standard ..	478
Gondalpara..	1060	Unio ..	610
Gourpore	720	Waverly ..	6/10
Hukumchand	13/2XD	HESSIAN	14/2
Hooghly ..	84/12	JUTE ..	60/4

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	132
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	3/8
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	18	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah	..
Katras Jherjah ..		Raneegunge	..
		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8		..
B.I. „ „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10	Madon Theatres	4/8
C.P. Cement	..	Scipdia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	8/4	Imperial Bank	1525
		„ Conty.	388

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Dividends expected Caledonian 20/ Delta 30/- Lothian 15, Cheviot 12/8, Orient 10/ Fort William firm. Tendency upwards. Advisable buying jute shares Government Securities were strong 3 7/2 per cent. Government Paper 78 1/16 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 106/7, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 89/3, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 108/14.

Alliance	100	..	30
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Mantg	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O ..	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	896 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	387 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	820
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	132 12
Cooria	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	210
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 4 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	115
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	28
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	167 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	6	110
Indoostan	1,000	125	1500
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	165
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	51	600
Indore-Malwa United	100	13-12	336 4
Jamshed O	250	..	67 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		18
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhora Sendia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	116 4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	395
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	902 8	9 ..	9	12 8 6 4
Century	392 8	9 ..	3	87-8
Central India ..	..	..	..	820
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	132 8
Crescent	..	..	..	145
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	115
Fazulbhoy ..	871 4	877 8	863 4	866 8
Finlay	..	..	..	128
Globe	..	..	..	27 8
Gokak	..	..	..	110
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	165
Indore Malwa ..				336 4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	112 8
Madhowjee ..				141-4
Matburadas ..	..	..		56 4
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	80
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great	303 12	303 12	300	301-4
Pearl ..	497 8	495 12	49/	49/
Pabany				20/ 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	300
Simplex	..	..	..	135
Swadeshi			12	497 8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	175

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	248	248 12	242-8	245
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	193 12
Bundi Cement ..	..	..		21
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	28
Indian Cement ..				128-12
Katni Cement Ord. ..				130
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	48
Tram Co. Ord. ..	139-8	139-8	138-14	137-8
Tata Hydro	1078 12	1080 12	1075	1075
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	67	67	66	65 4
Tata Iron & Stee Def	206 4	206 4	197 8	207
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..			3 9
Govt. paper 5 per cent				10 12

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING

FIRST DAY'S RACE

HORSES LEFT IN.

Winner R1,500, second R500, and third R250.

For Arabs in Class III.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Mijbas 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. H. Kadum's Arabian Sun 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. S. B. Contractor's Firozeshah 8st.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's Solomon Song 9st. 10lbs.
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's Azedin 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. Elias H. Ghazalas's Gnazuwan 8st. 7st.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Mutashar 8st. 7lbs.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Shylock 8st. 6lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Rao Saheb 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. M. Najmuddin's My Moor 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Hawas 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Strange Spring 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Cash 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Fatulla Isak's Cicero 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. A. R. J. Talib's Monsoon 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. A. Assad's Glad Eye 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Abdulla Mehdi Riyala 8st. 6lbs.
Messrs. A. L. Essa and Ahmed Mahyuf's Mijlat 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Ebrahim Suleman's Dhinhalla 8st. 3lbs.
Mr. Ormonde's Ghali 8st. 3lbs.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Shadhan 8st.
Mr. Eve's Mukden 7st. 13lbs.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R1,500, second R500, and third R250.

For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Tamaran 8st. 13lbs.
Messrs. H. Kadum and M. Najmuddin's Dana 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. M. Najmuddin's Fatha 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Hopeful 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. Abdul Aziz A. Karim's Ghurfa 8st. 7lbs.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Anwar 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Favourite 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. S. Mahala's Fayil 8st. 6lbs.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Harry Johnson 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. M. Talib's One Pie 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Swift 8st. 6lbs.
Messrs. Sassoon Mukammal and Knaddoor M. Mukammal's Hamond 8st. 3lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Shivakumar 8st.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Malta 8st.
Mr. K. A. Rahiman's Haboob 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. Eve's Tientsin 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Aamf 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. Fatulla Isak's Waziz 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. A. Sulleman's Timmim 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. L. H. Hewitt's Miracle 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Five Fifty 7st. 9lbs.
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Hawad 7st. 9lbs.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. III.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R1,500, second R500, and third R250.

For Arabs in Class III.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Aga 9st. 8lbs.
Mr. F. A. Banaji's Ferdinand 9st. 8lbs.
Mr. M. Najmuddin's Sabiq 9st. 4lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Shivaji Prasad 9st. 4lbs.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's British India 9st. 2lbs.
Mr. H. Kadum's and Lieut.-Col. Zorawasingh's Variety 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Eve's Pekin 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Mooca M. Hoosein's Sir Jehan 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Rose Royal 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Certainty's Selman 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Elias H. Ghazalas' Rubdan 8st. 11lbs.
Aga Cumberali's Sieab 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. M. R. Kasper Khan's Rokis 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Ascot 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. Heath's Elser 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Canton 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Mirza Kadum's Habdan 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Mirza Kadum's Francis II. 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. R. Shamlan's Gold Ball 8st. 6lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Kumar 8st.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Knight Errant 7st. 13lbs.

THE TULSI PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R2,250, second R750, and third R350.

A handicap for Arabs in Classes II.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark 9st.
Mr. Mark's Kummeruzzaman 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Arab Prince 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Shahir 8st. 8lbs.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Red Prince 8st. 7lbs.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamar 8st. 4lbs.
Messrs. R. K. Shibhoy and Munshi A. Abdulla's Karikata 8st. 4lb.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Red Flag 7st. 12lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Najian 7st. 11lbs.
Mr. Ebrahim Deeb's Sawi 7st. 8lbs.
Mr. S. Mahalla's Moosard 7st. 6lbs.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R3,000, second R1,000, and third R500.

A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Nougat 9st. 4lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Arrowy 9st. 4lbs.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Tradition 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Eve's Typhoon' 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. Heath's Jovial 8st. 9lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Hill and Dale 8st. 5lbs.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Prose and Verse 8st. 2lbs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Puppet 8st. 1lb.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass 8st.
Captain J. Crawford's Bridanl 8st.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolnapur's Ethelwald 7st.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner R4,500, second R1,500, and third R750.

A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Eve's Khundil 9st. 7lbs.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan 9st. 4lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Zulu 8st. 13lbs.
Mr. Eve's Mozan 8st. 10lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Rarity 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. S. A. A. Saleh's Kowkab 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff 8st. 5lbs.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSouza's Tiger King 8st. 5lbs.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Bawam 8st. 5lbs.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah 8st. 2lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kadir Hajaz 7st. 12lbs.
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's Sanatogen 7st. 9lbs.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Detective 6st. 10lbs.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Amanra 6st. 8lbs.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner R10,000, second R3,000 and third R2,000.

A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Bell Metal 9st. 7lbs.
Mr. Kelso's Heron 8st. 9lbs.
H. H. the Mahajah of Kolhapur's Joe's Luck 8st. 1lb.
Mr. Eve's Portsoy 7st. 13lbs.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally 7st. 12lbs.
Mr. Marquis' Starboard 7st. 10lbs.
Mrs. J. Reynold's Bridgman 7st. 10lbs.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Quitch 7st. 4lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel' Heera Mahal 7st. 4lbs.
Mr. Blyth's Torose 7st. 3lbs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Precious Lass 6st. 10lbs.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner R3,000, second R1,000, and third R500.

A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's Roseate Air 9st. 10lbs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Proud Chieftan 9st. 6lbs.
Mr. A. Kursetji's Moss 9st. 4lbs.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Sea Fire 9st.
Mr. Certainty's The Fliver 8st. 13lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Gift o' the Glen 8st.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Knight's Cross 8st.
Major A. W. Molony's Ballynether 7st. 12lbs.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's Golden Charm 7st. 3lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Ethelwald 6st. 10lbs.

THE TULSI PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R2,250, second R750, and third R350.

A handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Mr. Heath's Hatchell 9st. 7lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Costa Rica 9st. 3lbs.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman 8st. 10lbs.
Mr. M. M. Eawas' Othello 8st. 9lbs.
Mr. A. M. J Talib's Weldon 8st. 8lbs.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Sinnan 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. J. A. Banaji's Andhra Valley 8st. 6lbs.
Mr. Eve's Commander 8st.
Mr. H. Kadum's Ebrahim Bog 7st. 13lbs.
Mr. Ebraiim Hazamy's Farooq 7st. 10lbs.
Mr. Ellis' Chssack 7st. 10lbs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Maxim 7st. 9lbs.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Noormulk 7st. 9lbs.
Mr. H. A. Shirazee's Shums 7st. 8lbs.
Mr. A. D. Contractor's Dawood 7st. 6lbs.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8

The Council of the All-India Muslim League has resolved to convene the next annual session of the League at Delhi on 29th 30th and 31st December and has elected Mr. Abdul Jadir, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore to preside over it.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

BARODA, Dec. 8.

Her Highness the Maharani Chimanabai Gackwar of Baroda has consented to preside over the ensuing All India Women's Conference to be held at Poona, if the dates of the conference are fixed after the 15th of January, 1927. She is at present in Calcutta with her daughter, the Maharani of Cooch Bihar.—A. P.

CRIMINALS' DARING EXPLOITS.

MEIKTILA, Dec. 8.

News has been received here from Kanza railway station that a criminal San Pe recently murdered one Burman sub-inspector and seriously wounded one head constable and effected his escape whilst being escorted.

It is reported that the criminal taking advantage of the inattention of his escorts suddenly snatched away one dah from the nearest policeman and caused these injuries with it.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT GAUHATI.

BULLETIN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Congress will commence its session at Gauhati on the 26th December, 1926, and the Subjects Committee on the 24th December.

Arrangements are nearing completion.

GENERAL.

Visitors:—(1) For Distinguished visitors to the Congress the following rates of Entrance fee for the National week are fixed:—

	Rs.
Class "A"	5,000
Class "B"	2,000
Class "C"	1,000
Class "D"	500
Class "E"	100

(2) For ordinary visitors, ladies and gentlemen, the following rates of entrance fees are fixed:

Opening day of the Congress ... Rs. 10
Each subsequent days ..... „ 5

Children above 5 years and up to 12 years of age will be allowed at Half Ticket.

Pavilion:—Any Conference or association requiring the loan of the Congress Pavilion for their sessions during the National Week shall have to pay a contribution fee of Rs. 150 for each sitting, except such Conferences or associations as may be exempted by the Reception Committee from time to time.

Admittance into Camps:—Delegates and visitors are hereby informed that no admittance into the Camps will be allowed unless the camp seat-rent ticket is produced at the entrance. They are therefore particularly requested to kindly see that they obtain their camp tickets from the Ticket Officer before coming to occupy seats in the Camps.

Enquiry Office:—An Enquiry Office has been arranged near the Main Gate of the Pavilion enclosure, where all enquiries may be made at the time fixed by the Reception Committee.

ACCOMMODATION.

Special Cottages:—A limited number of Special cottages with attached bath-rooms and separate kitchens, situated just on the bank of the river Brahmaputra commanding a magnificent and lovely scenery, and overlooking the Railway Station Amingaon (E.B.R.) on the other bank of the river, have been constructed near the President's Palace. The rent for each such cottage is fixed at Rs. 120 for the season.

Ladies and gentlemen requiring accommodation in these cottages must apply at once to the General Secretary. Cottage will only be reserved on payment of full rent in advance not later than 15th December, 1926.

FAMILY COTTAGES.

A limited number of family cottages, with bath-rooms, separate kitchens and latrines, and enclosed all round with fencings suitable for families, have been constructed near the Congress Pandal. The rent of each family cottage is fixed at Rs. 50 for the season. Ladies and gentlemen requiring accommodation in these cottages must apply at once to the General Secretary. Cottages will only be reserved on payment of full rent in advance not later than the 15th December 1926.

DELEGATES & VISITORS' CAMPS.

Camps with spacious rooms each having accommodation for 8 persons with a bamboo cot for each, have been constructed near the Congress Pavilion for the accommodation of delegates and visitors. Camp seat-rent for each delegate is fixed at Rs. 6 for the National week. Camp seat-rent for each visitor is fixed at Rs. 7 for the National week.

FOOD.

Special Kitchen:—A separate kitchen for Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Karnatak delegates and visitors, a special kitchen for a number of delegates and visitors from Behar in orthodox style.

General Kitchen:—A general kitchen (vegetarian) for the delegates and visitors from Kerala, Maharashtra, Utkal, Assam, Bengal, Behar, Gujarat have been arranged.

MUSLIM KITCHEN.

A separate kitchen and dining hall have been provided for the Muslim delegates and visitors.

As the Provincial Congress Committees of Ajmer, Merwar, Bengal, Behar, Burma, Bombay, C. P. (Hindustani), C. P. (Maharatti), Delhi, Sindh, United Provinces, and the Punjab have not sent in their requisitions yet in reply to the Circular letters issued by the Food department, the Reception Committee has been led to arrange for them in the General Kitchen.

WESTERN STYLE.

Special arrangements have been made near the President's Palace and the special cottages on the bank of the Brahmaputra, for ladies and gentlemen desiring to have food arrangements made in the Western style. Ladies and gentlemen desiring to have food arrangements for them made in the Western style will very kindly write to the General Secretary of the Reception Committee about their requirements as early as possible. Food tickets will be issued from the Food Ticket Office, and the tickets will be collected by the catering contractor at the gates of the dining halls. None will be allowed into the dining halls without a food ticket.

FOOD TICKETS

The followng rates of food tickets are fixed:—

Special Hindu Kitchen As. 10 per single meal. General Hindu Kitchen As. 10 per single meal. Muslim Kitchen As. 12 per single meal. Western Style Rs. 7/8 per day.

Special Rates:—For morning Tea at annas 8; Breakfast at Rs. 1/8; Lunch at Rs. 2/; Afternoon tea at Re. 1; Dinner at Rs. 2/8. Private arrangements may be made with Caterer direct.

MEDICAL AID.

Three departments, Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic, will be opened under the direct supervision of highly experienced and qualified medical men. A dispensary and a hospital, both outdoor and indoor, with segregation wards, have been arranged. Ambulance arrangements have also been made.

PRESS REPORTERS.

The maximum number of Press Reporters to be allowed entrance into the Pavilion to report Proceedings of the Congress is fixed at 150. Applications from Editors of Daily and important Weekly papers should reach the General Secretary as early as possible.

EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee has reserved a large number of free stalls for exhibition and demonstration of Khadi cloth and yarn. Nothing but pure hand spun and hand woven khadi, cotton, silk, and wool, will be allowed in the Exhibition stalls. Dyed and calico-painted khadi are specially welcome.

STALLS.

The Stalls Sub-Committee has arranged to let out a limited number of stalls near the Pavilion and the Camps. A large number of applications have been already received by the Stall Secretary.

Stall Rates:—Special Class Rs. 45; Class "A" Rs. 40; Class "B" Rs. 35; Class "C" Rs. 30.

The Stall Sub-Committee is also letting out a large number of spaces in the Congress grounds for stalls, market and hotels to be constructed under the direction of the Stall department.

Other departments of the Reception Committee are making good progress.

The cold in December will be severe and the weather dewy. People attending the Congress should come fully equipped with warm clothings. Mosquito-curtains will be very useful.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' CONFERENCE

MOTION ON RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 8.

When the conference met after lunch Mr. Pearson, Karachi Chamber, moved a resolution urging the Government of India to reconsider the scheme for the construction of a direct broad gauge railway between Karachi and Delhi. The mover said that they wanted this railway because of the gap which existed in their communications directly with the populous and productive country lying to the East of Karachi and because their port lay immediately on the great aerial route between England and the Far East. Karachi was the natural outlet for the surplus produce of the Northern and Western portions of the United Provinces and of all the territory lying between that part of the country and was also the natural inlet for imported goods destined for the same districts. such a railway would give a stimulus to the development of the country through which the new alignment would run. He hoped that Government would take a very large view of the matter. Upper India and the Punjab chambers strongly supported the resolution. Sir Charles Innes said that Government had investigated the project and they had come to the conclusion that it was not a remunerative one. Government were asked to spend about ten crores of rupees to make only two per cent. on it. He promised that the matter would, however, again be brought before Government but he could not say when and if desirable Government would proceed with the project. On being put to vote the resolution was carried by a large majority Madras and Calicut Chambers opposing.

The Northern India Chamber then moved that consignments of coal at the station of the destination more especially with regard to stations at long distances from Bengal coalfields should be made the subject of investigation and consideration by Government in consultation with the interests concerned in order to remove the severe handicap on industrial concerns in for example, Punjab and Madras who had to pay freight amounting to several times the value of coal on coal not received through loss en route. Sir Charles Innes explained what Government had done in the matter and was still doing. He did not think that there was any real case for the passing of a resolution like this when Government had the matter before them. Upper India and Madras Chambers supported the resolution but Bombay opposed it. The resolution was finally carried.

The next resolution moved by the Chittagong Chamber complaining of the late delivery in Chittagong and various areas in Eastern Bengal was withdrawn after Sir Bhupendra Nath Mittra had explained the steps which Government proposed taking to remedy the delay. Burma Chamber next moved that immediate steps be taken by Government to investigate the possibility of substituting some other means of telegraphic communications between India and Burma as on account of the interruptions due to storm and other natural causes the present arrangements were defective. Sir Bhupendra Nath explains the practical difficulties with regard to the institution of other arrangements and said that the matter had been given his personal attention. The resolution was finally carried without dissent.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

Rain is required in parts of Deccan, Karnatak, and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Kuchi, Miraj and Krundwad and by grasshoppers in Satara; they were withering in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 25 to 53; Gujarat 26 to 46; Konkan 14 to 43; Deccan 37 to 49; and Karnatak 30 to 40.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of November 25, due at 6 a.m.

Cricket: M. C. C. v. Bombay Presidency Eleven, 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 11.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting First Day.

The s...s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Narkunda" at Aden.

Grand Zoo Ball in Aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay, P. V. Mary Gymkhana, 9.30 p.m.

Annual Girl Guides' Rally, North End of the Oval, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, December 13.

Opening of Wadia Maternity Hospital near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, by Governor, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 14.

At Home to Governor by the Sheriff of Bombay, 5.15 p.m., Altamount House, Altamount Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

AMRATBAI—Wife of Professor Khushal T. Shah, died at her residence, Chowpatty, last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 11.30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 6.30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 9.30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:

Small-pox attack 1, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn 71.

Total mortality this day last year was 82.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambudhananda of the Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvat Gita at Devkarbhai Mansion, Parel, on Sunday, at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at the school premises, Borivli, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Friday) the 10th instant. (1) 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. mixed gramophone records; (2) 7 to 8 p.m. dance music; (3) 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. Indian artists.

Call-sign 2 FV. Wavelength, 387 metres.

MOOLLA OIL COMPANY.

Messrs. Moolla Oil Company, Ltd., of Rangoon wire:

"Our newly started well in Block 19 P. Minbu struck oil on Thursday (2nd inst.)"

MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A., B.Sc., T.E.S., of the Sydenham College, will deliver a public lecture on "Middle Class Unemployment," at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), the 11th instant, in Saraswat Hal, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B.Litt., (Camb.), Senior Investigator, Labour Office, will preside.

ALL-INDIA TELEGRAPH UNION.

An extra ordinary general meeting of the members of the All-India Telegraph Union Bombay Branch will be held at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 12th instant in the Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., has kindly consented to preside.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, Bar.-at-Law is standing as a candidate for election to the Senate of the University of Bombay from the graduates' constituency. There is no truth in the rumour that he has retired from the contest.

NEWSHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

We understand that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS
Articles of Superb Workmanship
IN
GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY
MOHANLAL & CO,
JEWELLERS
Ghia Mansions, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS REDUCED RATES
All Articles Genuine and Guaranteed
Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.

HIGH COURT.

CENTRAL BANK CASE

ALLEGED FORGERY AND BREACH OF TRUST.

Dorabji Pestonji Gora, formerly a clerk in the Central Bank who has retracted his confession on charge of criminal breach of trust was placed for trial before another jury and Mr. Justice Fawcett who presided at the Session in the Sessions in the absence of Mr. Talyarkhan who was taken ill.

The prosecution case was opened by Mr. Vicaji who said that the accused was working in the investment department of the Central Bank. His duties included the taking of Government papers to the Public Debt Officer for the purpose of conversion, renewal, consolidation or collection of interest. Among such papers entrusted to the accused were 28 old bonds to be converted into 82 four per cent. new bonds 1960-70. These bonds belonged to Mr. S. H. Dawar. The accused after converting these bonds in June last, did not return them to the bank. Six of them to the value of R30,000 he used for his own purpose, the remainder he kept in his box. On June 28, the accused presented to the Bank of India these six bonds with the following endorsement: "Pay to Dorabji Pestonji Engineer or to order." Below the endorsement was the signature of Sorabji H. Dawar," both in Gujerati and in English. It was contended by the prosecution that "Dorabji Pestonji Engineer" was the accused himself, who had opened an account with the Bank of India, under the name and the endorsement and signature on the back of those bonds were forged by him. It was further alleged that the accused had realised R24,000 on those bonds, which were to the value of R30,000. From the day following these transactions, the accused ceased to attend office. Enquiriries regarding him were made in the office and certain facts about his alleged speculation in the market came into notice. An examination of the account books, etc., disclosed the disappearance of these six bonds in question. The remaining 26 bonds converted by him were recovered from his box. The missing bonds were finally traced to the Bank of India where they had been deposited by the accused. On July 8, the brother of the accused went to the Central Bank and handed over R20,000. At a subsequent meeting between the accused and the Bank authorities certain facts were brought to light, whereupon a complaint was lodged to the C. I. D. The accused was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed him to the sessions.

Mr. Reymond Scott, Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, who was brought down from Delhi as a prosecution witness, deposed that the writing on the back of the six bonds in question were in the same hand as certain writings admitted to be those of the accused.

The case is proceeding.

CENTRAL BANK CASE.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S NOTICES DISCHARGED.

The notices obtained by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the Chairman, Managing Director, Secretary, Chief Accountant and an Accountant of the Central Bank of India Ltd., on charges under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act were discharged and the complaint dismissed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, appeared for the respondents, while the complainant appeared in person.

The respondents were charged under Section 282 of the Companies Act for wilfully making or causing to be made false statements in the Balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the Bank of the 30th June, 1925 and 31st December 1925 and in the Directors' Report accompanying the said Balance sheets. The alleged false statements were: (1) in the Balance sheet of June 30, 1925, under the heading Debts Considered Bad or Doubtful—Nil and (2) in the Balance sheet as at December 31, 1925, under the heading Debts considered doubtful—Rs. 500,000. Debts considered bad—Nil.

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

The complainant, Mr. Shamdasani's case was that the statements quoted above were false. He contended that certain bad debts had been treated in the Balance sheets as debts considered good in order to conceal the true state and condition of the Bank and as a result of it the statements as to the amounts of debts shown as "considered good" and in respect of which the Bank had shown as fully secured or secured by personal liability of one or more of the parties were also false. He further alleged that the figures of profit shown in the Balance sheet of December 1925 were false. He challenged the correctness of many other figures on the Balance sheet as a result of the falsity of statements as regards the debts. There were bad or doubtful debts amounting to about Rs. 22 to 22 lakhs and the respondents had falsely stated that there were no bad debts. The complainant mentioned names of 14 debtors whose debts were irrecoverable because of their financial difficulties and were consequently bad or doubtful debts.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that the Balance sheets were signed by two reputed auditors: Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and S. B. Billimoria and Co., who had reported that the balance sheets were prepared in the proper form so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books of the Bank and as required by law. The auditor had further assured that he had satisfied himself that proper securities were made for bad and doubtful debts. The respondents had said that the Bank had wiped off the bad debts referred to by the applicant. The Bank had provided for those debts out of a secret reserve and had neither shown bad debts on the asset side nor the secret reserve on the liabilities side of the Balance sheets. The Magistrate observed that the contentions of the respondents were established by the evidence given before the Court. There was no evidence except vague generalities and mere speculation on behalf of the prosecution. The Magistrate said that he had no hesitation in holding that the statements made in the Balance sheets were not false. He observed: 'It may be open to the applicant in properly constituted proceedings to make the auditors liable for their alleged dereliction of duty or the Directors responsible for making a secret reserve without the knowledge of the members of the Company." The Magistrate concluded that the complainant had failed to make out any prima facie case and therefore he discharged the notices and dismissed the complaint.

CHURCHGATE STATION TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT AND RECOMMENDATION

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Kaikhushro Rustomji Bulsara an old Parsi who was the victim of an accident on the Railway lines at Churchgate Station on Saturday last, was resumed on Thursday morning when Mr. N. B. Kana, the acting Station-master of Church Gate Station gave evidence. He deposed that he did not know how the deceased fell down the platform while boarding the train nor could any one else present there tell him how the unfortunate accident happened. After the train had started, he saw the guard holding the red lamp to stop the train. He found on inquiry that the deceased had fallen on the lines below the train. His legs were cut off. He was brought out on the platform and was removed in an Ambulance car to the Hospital. At the time of the accident, the platform was lighted by kerosene lamps, the electric current having failed and there was no lamp where the deceased had fallen down because the platform was open and it was not dark.

The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death, and recommended the Railway Company to light the platform properly whenever the electric current failed.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY MILL.

By the bursting of a boiler pipe in the Emperor Edward Mill at Reay Road on Wednesday afternoon, three workmen working in the boiler department of the mill received severe burns by the hot steam coming out of the pipe. They were removed to the hospital where Kasam Edoo, one of them died on Thursday morning.

The Police are inquiring in the matter.

Satyabhamabai ((80), an old Hindu lady residing at Lamington Road sustained severe burns on Wednesday afternoon when her saree caught fire through a ghee lamp placed before the place of worship in her house. She was removed to Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital where she died on Thursday morning.

DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.

While unloading bags of sugar by means of a crane from S.S. "Garenia" on Wednesday in the Victoria Docks, Budhan a young Muslim labourer was seriously injured by the fall of the bags from the crane on him. He fell down unconscious and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held on Thursday the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by rupture of spleen caused by accidental fall of sugar bags on him.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO PARSI BOY.

Rustomji Jehangirji Sanjana a Parsi boy aged 11 was, while passing along Vincent Road, Dadar, knocked by a motor-taxi car No. Y2593 driven by Marshall Saquera on Wednesday afternoon. He was removed to the dispensary of Dr. Dadidawadia where it transpired that the boy had received severe injuries on his head, nose, etc. The boy died in the dispensary soon after admission.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Thursday, Dr. Wadia giving evidence said that while the boy was admitted in his dispensary he was bleeding profusely both from his nose and mouth. His brain must have, therefore, been crushed.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

IN AID OF SIR L. WILSON HOSPITAL FUND

The Bazar Gate A. V. School will stage "The Greatness of Truth" at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the chairmanship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

At the Empire Theatre on Monday (13th inst.), at 6.30 p.m. a comic programme of "The Kid," with Jackie Coogan and Harold Lloyd, will be gone through, when children under 12 will be admitted at half price.

At the Majestic Cinema (15th inst.), at 7 p.m., under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor.

A very attractive programme of "Take It From Me," featuring Reginald Denny, will be shown.

On Thursday (16th inst.), a screaming farce in three acts "What Happened to Jones?" by the Elphinstonians at the Excelsior Theatre, will be enacted.

FUTURE OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

PLEA FOR AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at their adjourned meeting on Thursday approved of the proposals of the Commissioner for naming of the portion of the Main Avenue in Mahim in extension of DeLisle Road and the road connecting Chandavarkar Road and Kohinoor Road in the City Improvement Trust's Matunga Estate, after the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna respectively.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved: That in view of the expanding responsibilities of the Schools Committee, both financial and educational, a Committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report what statutory changes in the constitution, power, and functions of the Schools Committee are necessary and to suggest consequential amendments of the Municipal Act.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the motion.

Mr. W. H. Hammond supporting the proposition said they required a strong committee to surprise education and finance on the lines of the school board in England.

Mrs. A. McKenzie further supporting said the present system of municipal primary education was 20 years old and it required considerable improvement.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla deplored that an eminent educationist like Miss B. Engineer, was not elected on the Schools Committee this year.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday at 3.40 p.m.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon further consideration was given to the Commissioner's budget estimates for 1927-28. It had provided R30,22,257 for primary education out of which R29,61,250 were allotted for the payment to the Schools Committee. After some discussion, the Committee made a reduction of R41,000 in the total estimates.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALLS.

RENT INCREASED BY 50 PER CENT.

The first report of the Market stalls committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the increase in the rent of stalls at the Arthur Crawford Market has been issued and that the Committee after carefully going through the whole question, in consultation with the Commissioner, have recommended that the revised rents proposed by the Commissioner be approved and that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that they may approve of the levy of the rents as now revised.

The Commissioner in his report recommends certain increase in the rent of the stalls and says:

The general principles which have guided me in making the above proposals are as follows:—

Our aim should be to charge rents approximately 25 per cent. less than the rents which would be obtainable if the premises were in the possession of a private landlord. The rents as fixed should ultimately be charged in full to all holders, if improper traffic in stalls and absentee ownership of them is to be abolished. but concessions should be given to the existing stall holders to avoid hardship arising from excessive increases all at once. It is difficult to fix the rents of market stalls by a comparison with shops in private ownership; but subject to future enquiry their relative importance as to one another and as to outside shops should be taken as determined by the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee who personally investigated the matter. As to increases, the immediate increase should ordinarily be limited to 50 per cent. of the existing rent and this should continue until the 31st of March 1928. But in the case of the oilman stalls, where the rents are very low and there are no vacancies, the business being remunerative the immediate increase should be 100 per cent. That a further enhancement of 50 per cent. should take place where the rents fixed by the Sub-Committee have not been reached. But before making this further increase the Standing Committee will consider whether trade has sufficiently revived to justify an increase."

RASH DRIVING.

BOMBAY JOCKEY FINED.

The fine sweep of Hornby Villard proves too strong a temptation not only to road hogs, but turfites also. Jockey Morris was charged by Sergeant Priestly for driving a car along the Hornby Villard at a speed beyond the legal limit and was fined Rs. 25/- by Mr S. R. Khairaz the Second Presidency Magistrate. In his defence, he stated that one of his mounts took suddenly ill at the stables and he was compelled to rush up with medicine for the animal. He pleaded guilty and was convicted on his own plea.

PATIALA TO CAPTAIN M. C. C.

VITHAL UNABLE TO PLAY

PERSONNEL OF PRESIDENCY TEAM.

The new set of matches of three days duration will commence from to-day, when the M. C. C. captained by H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala, will play against the Presidency XI. The Presidency Team will be captained by Mr. F. G. Travers. Mr. Vithal will be unable to play owing to a damaged finger, Mr. J. S. Warden, who has been the Umpire for the M. C. C. matches, has resigned on the grounds of his inability to stand the strain of a three-day match, and Mr. Wilfred Rhodes, the famous Yorkshire and English Test match player will umpire in his stead. Brown the M. C. C. wicket keeper, having been taken ill suddenly, is unable to play. Dolphin will probably take his place.

The following is the personal of the Rival Teams.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C. XI.

H H. The Maharaja of Patiala (Captain).
A. E. Gilligan.
M. W. Tate.
Dolphin.
A Sandham.
R. E. S. Wyatt.
G. F. Earle.
J. H. Parsons.
P. T. Eckersley.
G. S. Boyce.
W. E. Astill.

PRESIDENCY XI.

Travers (Captain).
B. E. Kapadia.
B. K. Kalapesi.
Meyer.
Htwlett.
Vajifdar.
Jamsetji.
Jai.
Godambe.
Rasool.
Colah.
Reserves:—
S. S. Joshi.
D. K. Kapadia.
Deodhar.

M. C. C. V. COMBINED TEAM.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I believe in the proverb "Least said, soonest mended," and were it not that various versions have appeared in public press about what is a most regretable incident, I would not have taken this occasion of writing to you.

For your information I send you herewith a copy of the circular issued by the Management which will show that they had good reasons to act as they did in the circumstances. I am very glad, and more than satisfied, that the misunderstanding has been bridged over by proper amends and hence the whole episode should now be considered as not having taken place at all. Let the dead past be allowed to bury its dead.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

PARMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Some members of the team having complained about treatment at lunch and tea yesterday afternoon, to give effect to general desire the Management has arranged for lunch for the Combined Hindu Mahomedan Team at Brandon's and Mr. P. S. Shah for non-vegetarians and vegetarians respectively and tea will be provided at the Hindu Gymkhana shamiana.

This is circulated for the information of the members of the Combined team.

The reserves the scorer and Umpires are requested to join the Combined Hindu-Mahomedan Team at lunch and tea.

C. M. GANDHI,
Hon. Secretary for Cricket.

Mr. P. Vithal.
" J. G. Naik.
" S. M. Joshi.
" C. K. Naidu.
" D. B. Deodhar.
" L. P. Jai.
" S. R. Godambe.
" A. U. Botawala.
" Naziralli.
" Vaziralli.
" Gulam Mahamed.
Reserves.
Mr. L. Ramji.
Mr. K. G. Pardeshi.
Mr. Gulab Rasul.
Umpires.
Mr. J. S. Warden.
Mr. P. H. Davar.
Scorer.
Mr. R. V. Palekar.

Interviewed by a press representative regarding the controversy in the Bombay press about the new parties that are being formed in the Bombay Council headed by Rao Saheb Dadubhai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan respectively, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai M.L.C and Gordhanbhai Patel M.L.C, said that Gujarat members of the Bombay Council were a solid group and that Mr. Pradhan who wanted to exclude the Swarajists and not succeeded in his attempts to induce the Gujarat members to associate with him.—A. P.

Men and Matters.

The Chinese tangle reminds one of their national game of Mah Jong. Very simple if you play honest, but decidedly difficult if you are playing a game of dodge.

* * * *

The man in the street, who has spent days on end in the broiling sun watching the cricket matches, is grumbling and he has reason to. Every game, he says, ends in a draw; naturally, you can't finish two innings in two days, but it is not advisable to have a three days match in India. The M. C. C. is come here to show us how to play the game, not for war *a l' outrance* between two teams.

* * * *

An American writer has been giving his impressions of the wonderful tricks and turns of the Indian fakir, who can make rupees disappear in mid-air. The writer, in question, must have been a cold weather tourist, paying a flying visit to the country. If he had stayed long enough, he would have been wonder-struck at the "jadoo" of the white fakirs—how they make crores disappear into the sea and get rupees exchanged for shillings in any way they like.

* * * *

The ceaseless tom-tom at Dalal Street, writes a resident from there, is fast getting a public nuisance. Should he shift? He writes. No certainly not Beating the big drum is just their way of keeping warm in the cold weather, you know. They dare'nt carry on like that in summer or they would collapse with a heat stroke.

* * * *

Like the Walrus in Alice's Wonderland, Lord Inchcape thought "the time had come to talk of many things" when he reviewed the year's work of the biggest steamship company which he controls.

* * * *

His observations ranged from passage rates to a pugnacious ex-Premier, from missionaries in China and the mischief they do there in his lordship's eyes, to the burning question of saving the British Trade Unionists from the "tyranny" to which they are subjected by their organisations.

* * * *

This Mussolini of the P. O. if he had things his own way would, we suppose, beg Mr. Lloyd George, deport all missionaries out of China and rescue Trade Unionists in Great Britain from tyranny by prohibiting the Union funds from being employed for political purpose. What a happy world it will be then for Capitalism and its ally, Imperialism!

* * * *

But there is one thing about the P. O. affairs which affects the Indian tax-payer. Passage rates are to go up. This means a larger indent on the tax payer's money for providing free passages to the trustees of India. There are such a number of them who can claim them now under the new rules.

* * * *

Here is the latest lament from America about the "cussedness" of Europe. 'Europeans do not like us. Italy hates us because we exclude her immigrants. The British call us "Uncle Shylock". The French will never forgive us for saving them."

* * * *

So wails an American paper called Liberty. Europe will perhaps reply: Poor little America! Those brothers of yours in Europe are naughty aren't they? But why not make them like you by being extra nice to them?"

* * * *

But Baby Sam stamps his foot and cries, "This is not the time for pacifists to have any voice in the government of this country. With all our neighbours looking for a chance to break into our melon patch and carry off the fruit it is time to train a couple of bull dogs and load the shot gun and not to talk of brotherly love towards those who hate and despitefully use us."

* * * *

Lady "Do you think my daughter's playing shows hope?"

Famous Pianist "No, I think it's more like charity. She's not letting her left hand know what her right hand's doing."

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To-day's Closing	
Difference	

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Difference	09
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Difference	18

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Khandi	240 8 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1926.

BACK TO SABARMATI.

Raizada Hans Raj, a successful Congress candidate for a seat in the Punjab Council, writes in a letter to the Press: "It is, indeed, unfortunate that very often election struggles leave behind them a permanent mark in the form of party faction and unpleasant personal relations. Nobody would deplore and deprecate such feelings more than myself and my brothers. As far as we are concerned, all the unpleasant episodes connected with the electioneering campaign have ended with the election itself. I and my brothers very sincerely request our kind friends and supporters to do the same." We hope all Congressmen, successful or unsuccessful in their election fights, will emulate the example of Raizada Hans Raj and forget and forgive the regrettable episodes of the elections. This at least should be easy, for it is a matter of fraternal feeling, so natural in the members of the same institution and has no reference to the principles which divide those members. But we feel confident that, once the natural fraternal feelings are restored, the next step will not be so very hard, viz., to minimise, if not remove, the party differences. The differences are scandalously exaggerated. Everyone knows how dear a settlement Congressmen came at Sabarmati and how mere personal pique prevented the confirmation of the Sabarmati Pact.

The substantial agreement between the two Congress parties was clearly brought out by Lala Lajpat Rai in his passionate appeal to the parties to close up their ranks—an appeal which he made towards the end of last year before he joined the Swaraj Party and which, therefore, had the merit of expressing the conviction of an impartial but sincere friend. Lalaji wrote in the "People":—

"Both sides are agreed that the policy of "constant, continuous, and uniform obstruction" has failed and cannot be readopted. Both sides are equally agreed that the party (Swaraj) has acted rightly in accepting nominations on Committees and standing for Presidentships of Councils and the Assembly. Neither maintains that the country is prepared for Civil Disobedience. Both hold that Civil Disobedience is a perfectly legitimate weapon to be used when the country is ready for it. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are of opinion that the members of the party should accept Ministerships whenever and wherever offered, though only under certain conditions and circumstances, but they do not see any immediate chances of Ministerships being offered to or accepted by them. Pandit Motilal has no objection to the acceptance of Ministerships by Swarajists when the Government makes a genuine offer and gives evidence of a real change of heart. The conditions and circumstances under which Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar would be prepared to accept office cannot be other than those contemplated by Pandit Motilal."

This was the position a little before the Cawnpore Congress. In April last in spite of the definite Cawnpore ban on office, the Sabarmati Pact further reduced the party differences. The Pact laid down, on the one hand, that no office was to be accepted unless and until there was a satisfactory response from Government. On the other hand it stated:—

"The response made by the Government shall.....be considerd satisfactory in the provinces, if power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties are secured to the Ministers, and the sufficiency of such power, responsibility and initiative in each province shall be decided in the first instance by the Congress members of the Legislative Council of that province, subject to confirmation by a Committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar."

A few days later, Pandit Motilal threw more light on the question of sufficiency of Government's response in his interview to the Associated Press published in our columns on the 28th April. Referring to the discussions attending the Pact, he said:—

"Discussion proceeded on the lines of the Faridpur speech of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das, and it was eventually agreed that, if the response made by the Government satisfied the general conditions necessary to secure freedom of action and control of sufficient funds to Ministers with the sole responsibility and also met the special needs of particular provinces, it may be taken as sufficient for the purpose of acceptance of office, though it may not be adequate response to the national demand."

We would draw the readers' attention specially to Panditji's statement that a response from Government may be adequate for the purpose of acceptance of office though it may not be adequate for the satisfaction of the nation's larger demand.

Any one who has impartially studied the party position in the Congress and the nature of the Sabarmati Pact will easily realise the truth in Lala Lajpatrai's above statement about the substantial agreement between the parties and will further realise how within an inch of amicable settlement the Pact had brought them. Tactlessness and partisanship on the part of a few wrecked the pact. What next? The answer is simple, if the bitter lesson of the elections and their results has gone home to the leaders. Go back to the Pact with a will to re-unite while there is yet time. Modify it in details in the light of recent happenings, of course in the direction of bringing the parties together; cease making a fetish of rigid mandates about details of Council policy from the central Congress organisations, when Pandit Motilalji himself admits that varying circumstances need varying policies; remember that, as the Cawnpore resolution itself laid down, the constructive work in the country is the principal thing, and that if the Councils are to be worked at all, they may as well be so worked as to feed the constructive work outside; and, above all, remember that the strength of unity impresses the bureaucracy more than paper programmes. And all will be well. In this article, and before, we have suggested fairly good bases for negotiatons. What is really wanted now most is not a facile formula but a genuine enthusiasm for united action against Government. We see signs of such enthusiasm in Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's concluding remarks at a Madras meeting to protest against Government's currency policy. "I tell you," he says, "there is no room for more than one party in the country. Time has come for common action. What is necessary is not so much consistency in details. What is necessary is to give up the ideal of personal prestige." And he concludes with the passionate appeal: "We sue for unity in this country on bended knees; at any rate, I do." We see hope in this appeal of the President-elect of the Congress.

CURRENCY FRAUDS.

On Tuesday we examined some of the half-truths to which Sir Basil Blackett gave expression at Cawnpore. He has there put forward certain questions before his audience and then solved them for their benefit. We shall see what they are. The first question was: Is stability of exchange on balance best for India and is the time ripe for securing it? And Sir Basil tells his audience that he had little doubt they would most of them answer it in the affirmative although he had himself hesitated to answer it until comparatively recently. May we ask him why? Was it not because the Secretary of State was bent on raising the rate for the rupee as high as it could go? Sir Basil Blackett may stoutly deny this, but after the exposure resulting from the publication of the telegrams between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State the public knows better. In these telegrams the one thought is to push exchange up—by an eighth of a penny at a time if more is not advisable—and we are quite prepared to give credit to Sir Basil Blackett and the Government here for doing their best to get the Secretary of State to stay his hand at 1s. 6d. and not force a still higher rate on India; but the fact remains that it was not on a decision on the question of exchange or of prices that the issue really hung, but upon considerations of how far Indian trade and industry could be squeezed without squealing too much. The next question he put is: Is 18d. the ratio that can be easily and quickly established with the least disturbance to existing price levels or not? We may well put him the other question: Was not 16d. gold the ratio that could have been most easily attained and maintaned with the least disturbance to price levels in August 1924 when Sir Purshotamdas introduced his Bills? Why did Government refuse to accept them? Why did they not avoid the further disturbance to the price level that was bound to follow their refusal? The answer is that all these platitudes about stability are for the consumption of the layman. The Secretary of State wanted a higher ratio, and Sir Basil Blackett as his faithful lieutenant had to carry out these instructions, and is in the unfortunate position of having now to defend the action for which the Secretary of State is really responsible. Sir Basil Blackett has our sincere commisseration in this unfortunate position but for which we are sure he would not be parading the many fallacies and half-truths that we have had to expose in these columns. The third question that he tries to answer is: Does the Gold Bullion Standard fulfil the primary requirement of giving absolute and automatic stability of exchange value of the rupee....or could the somewhat more simple (but more risky and more costly) gold currency standard be safely adopted forthwith instead? Before replying to this, we would ask Sir Basil Blackett to show why he considers the gold currency standard as advocated by Indian witnesses before the Commission more risky or more costly. There is to our mind no question that his own favourite scheme was both risky and costly, and was we believe condemned by most Indian witnesses and most English and American witnesses and had to be rejected. What Indian witnesses suggested (and what we are glad to notice is now also a plank in the platform of the Currency League) was that the Mint should be open to the free coinage of gold that may be tendered to it by the public. There was to be no obligation on the currency authority to give gold for either the silver rupees or the paper notes. Will Sir Basil Blackett show us where the cost and the risk come in in this scheme?

There is now, and there always has been even in the pre-war days, an insistent demand for a gold currency and a gold Mint, and we would advise Sir Basil Blackett carefully to study the discussions of those days in which Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Gokhale took a leading part. He will there find that even Government spokesmen—men of the calibre of Sir James Meston and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson—thought this the most natural thing to do. In fact the former called it the last and final step to a full Gold Standard. They never thought there was any cost or any risk in it to India. Nor can there be any cost or any risk to India to-day. It will be costly and it will be risky—not to India but to England. The war has very much increased England's liabilities and yet she wants to be the banker of the whole world. To be able to do this, England needs all the gold she can lay hold of, and it would be a costly matter for England, and would jeopardise her position as the world's banker, if her largest depositer—India—withdrew all its own cash (gold). This is why we are to be saddled with the Gold Bullion Standard which will be only the Gold Exchange Standard in another name. This is why a Reserve Bank is said to be absolutely a "sine qua non". It can then divert India's gold, as the Secretary of State did heretofore, and awkward questions in the Assembly may be warded off on the ground that it was no affair of the Government how and where the Reserve Bank kept its reserves. So much for the so-called cost and the so-called risk. Indian opinion wants the gold to come to India and to circulate here. This is called mere sentiment by those who wish to run down the idea of a Gold Currency. We will freely give credit once more to Sir Basil Blackett for not being one of these critics. His evidence before the Commission shows that he gave due weight to such seniment, and his present attitude is most probably merely due to the fact that he has to be once more an exponent of a policy imposed from above by the Secretary of State. Underlying this sentiment there is the suspicion deep in the mind of the Indian people that their gold was being being exploited for somebody else's benefit, and unfortunately there is but too much corroboration in the currency history of the pre-war period of grounds for such suspicion.

However there is another and most fundamental reason for demanding gold currency. It was because the rupee was paraded as the only standard coin of the country, it was because the masses knew this coin and this alone, it was because the link with gold at 7.53 grains to the rupee was something that they did not understand or appreciate, that the currency frauds of 1920 and of to-day have become possible. For the bulk of the population, the rupee remains as it ever was They do not see that there is any change made. In 1920 the figures were changed from 7.53 grains to 11.30 grains. To-day it is proposed to change them once more to 8.47. The masses cannot see that anything is being done to their currency. That is why it is imperativoly necessary that the gold coin should circulate from hand to hand and be part of their daily life. Then any attempt to change it from its standard weight of 15 times 7.53 grains would be at once appreciated by them and then there would be such strong protests from the whole country, that no Government would think of tampering with currency as they do so boldly now. In other words, a gold currency is absolutely necessary as a safeguard against future tampering with our standard unit—a safeguard against future currency frauds.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BARODA

TWENTY YEARS' WORKING.

(By M.)

REPORT ON COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BARODA STATE. By R. B. Govindbhai Desai.

The Compulsory Primary Education Act has been in force in the Baroda State for twenty years and this report is the result of a searching inquiry into its operation. It was quite natural that the Baroda Government had to face enormous difficulties. The annual cost of the primary education now amounts to Rs. 18 lakhs or roughly 9 per cent. of the total revenue, and yet the minimum pay of the untrained school-master is Rs. 12 which is not a living wage. The candidates for training as teachers are not available from the intelligent classes such as the Brahmins and Bannias, because of the unattractive prospects. As a consequence the teaching is very poor and a very large percentage of children who attend the schools merely stagnate and fail to reach the higher standards. Of those who manage to learn reading and writing quite a heavy number relapses into illiteracy. In 1921 when the Act was in operation for full 15 years in the State and for about 27 years in the Amreli District, the literacy amounted to only 277 for males and 51 for females. 1444 villages out of a total of 2902 are without schools. Undoubtedly some of them are extremely small. This obviously poor result must be ascribed to want of a definite, sympathetic and energetic attitude on the part of the Education Department; at the same time the blame must be shared by the Officers and Local Bodies which are responsible for timely enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The educative and salutary effect of the fine is negatived if there is a delay in its infliction and in its immediate realisation. Of course there is apathy and indifference amongst the parents of the backward classes, and the landholders show definite hostility towards the education of the labouring classes.

Teachers Poorly Paid.

Out of 2226 schools, 402 or 28 per cent. are one teacher schools; the teachers are very poorly paid, they are not provided with houses in the villages, and they are frequently transferred from place to place. It is not surprising if the result of the great experiment made by His Highness is disappointing.

In the hands of inefficient teachers the wastage in educational effort is terrible. Only 27 per cent. of the children who join school finish the primary course. In British India 39 per cent. of the children educated in the primary course relapse into illiteracy and in Baroda things are not much better.

R. B. Govindbhai has made a very careful survey of the situation and has made 49 recommendations for the improvement of the primary education. The salaries of the teachers must be increased so as to attract a better type of men. Employers of children must be held responsible and punished if the children are prevented from getting the necessary education; women teachers should be trained in large numbers, and the Local Boards and Municipalities should be given the power of control and administration of the primary schools. The association of the local people with the schools is absolutely necessary, in fact it appears to be the only way in which efficient supervision can be exercised. At the same time this arrangement gives full scope to the people to improve their schools by giving voluntary help.

Valuable Suggestions.

The author has made valuable suggestions for improvement in the working of the Act. Unfortunately, Officers in Baroda do not appear to be punished if they shirk their work and without the loyal support of the Officials the present Act cannot be worked efficiently.

The improvements suggested by R. B. Govindbhai are going to cost money and we agree with him when he says that "It is here that all the people of the State, rich and poor, are required to receive that education which the State deems essential for their welfare, and therefore has made compulsory. All the available resources of the State should be first directed towards making primary education as good as possible." It should have the first claim on the public money, and only after all its requirements are fully satisfied that those of higher education should be considered."

R. B. Govindbhai has made a masterly survey of the situation and has advocated practical measures for the improvement of the experiment initiated by the Maharaja Sayajirao, for which he (the latter) earned the admiration of the Indian people. It is now up to the Maharaja to make the step a complete success.

THE ALANDI FAIR.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PILGRIMS.

(By B. B. KAMPANI.)

Alandi is a place about eleven miles from Poona, and here is the Samadhi of Shri Dnaneshwar, Maharaj, the great saint of Maharashtra. The fair here comes off every year on Kartakvad. 10, 11 and 12th and on these days over a lac of persons gather. The pilgrims here come from different and far off places. There were some drawbacks about lighting, etc., but there were no hardships to the pilgrims in general for many years. The Samadhi is over 600 years old and for all these years the people gather here on Kartak Vad 11th, which is the principal day. Since last year those responsible for the management have devised ways and rules which entail inconvenience and harassment to the pilgrims most of whom visit Alandi only once about this time of the year. Most of the pilgrims who visit this place are ignorant and poor and there are several who cannot even afford to pay the four annas toll per head levied by the Municipality. Latterly a good deal of traffic is carried on by motor lorries, but there are Dindis, that is companies of pilgrims who start in carts and on foot to Pandharpur on Kartak Sud Exhadashi fair and after that fair, which is over by Kartak Sud 15th, the pilgrims start for Alandi and thence to Dehu. There are thus thousands of pilgrims who come in bullock carts They lie down in the open, cook in the open and keep their belongings in the carts. Many came with their families and children.

Harassing Restriction.

Last year the Municipality and the Police without giving any previous notice of any kind whatsoever illegally stopped all vehicular traffic into the village on these three days during day time, and only at night between 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. the carts were allowed to enter the village. This information was elicited when the President of the Municipality was interviewed in the matter. He admitted the hardships caused to the pilgrims and said that next year, that is, this year, he intended to provide a separate road by the side of the bridge for the carts to enter the village at the time of the fair.

But this year the hardships had increased and when the pilgrims, who mostly come on foot on Kartak Vad 10th, with their carts came to the place they were all stopped and were informed that no kind of vehicle could be allowed to enter the village during these three days. From the place where the carts were stopped to the different places in the village where the pilgrims go it takes about 10 to 15 minutes and even more, and in order to realise the harassment caused thereby, one must be an eye witness. He has merely to go to the place at the time and realise the hardships of these pilgrims. The result was that many pilgrims with their families had to remain without food from morning till evening. That day, that is, Kartak Vad 11th (Tuesday 30th November) several of them collected and saw the Deputy Collector who being asleep could not be disturbed. Ultimately he went to the spot at about 5 p.m. on the importunities of these people and on coming to the spot he allowed some carts to go into the village for the luggage being unloaded, the carts to return again immediately by a road which no one would like to pass by. But that could not relieve the situation.

An Absurd Rule.

The place where the carts were kept all these three days was not provided with any lights nor was any police arrangement made to protect the property in the carts. For watering and other necessities the cartmen had to go to the village at some distance. Here also the hardships were such that everytime that the cartman went to the town for his necessities he had to pay four annas toll and immediately he came out to attend to his cart and bullocks, the pass was forfeited and he had to pay four annas over again. One can imagine the absurdity of such a rule and the discretion exercised in not modifying it when appealed to. I personally spoke to the President of the Municipality and the Deputy Collector but they expressed their inability to do anything in the matter.

Those who had their own carts and were with their families in the carts did not know what to do. I saw several women with their young ones crying as they could not arrange for their food etc., on account of of such absurd restrictions. The Municipality, I found, was most careful to see that they collected four annas per head at any cost without caring for the comforts or convenience of the pilgrims—for which purpose the tax is imposed. The tax thus collected amounts to Rs. 20,000 and after deducting the expenses the money is divided by the Government and the Municipality. Instead of thus appropriating this money, I would suggest that the extra money thus collected for these several years should be used either for widening the bridge or for providing a separate road with a bridge for vehicular traffic at this time of the fair so that the sufferings of the pilgrims would be relieved.

Apathy of Municipality.

Further the police management in the temple is of such a nature that the Darshan of the Samadhi according to the Varkari rights by touching the Samadhi is stopped. This right has been enjoyed for all these 600 years and more and there has been a good deal of murmuring. Meetings were held but nothing has yet come out of it.

Again special passes are issued for certain persons and they are admitted for Darshan by the special door and in this way every year hundreds of pilgrims who were in a hurry could take Darshan and go away. But this year though special passes were issued the police did not care for them and did not allow anybody to go except a few who had special influence and

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Challenge.

The mechanical majority at the beck and call of the Baldwin Government enabled them to reject Mr. MacDonald's motion for a vote of censure on their policy of dealing with the recent coal strike. By 339 votes to 131 the followers of Mr. Baldwin indicated that they had confidence in him but the vote of confidence does not mean that the electorate in Britain admires the manner in which he dealt with negotiations for a settlement of the strike. The enormous success which Labour has had in the recent municipal election and in some by-elections to Parliament shows which way the wind of popular opinion is blowing now. Mr. MacDonald warned the Government that in spite of the latter's efforts on behalf of the owners during the negotiations to give them time to gain a victory over the miners, their Federation, now broken, could reunite and he challenged Mr. Baldwin to go to the country and obtain its verdict.

Crippling the Trade Unions.

Mr. Baldwin pretends to regard this challenge as mere intimidation and preaches to the Labour Party in his usual moralising vein. Labour ought not to have followed false shepherds. The Baldwin policy would give the country industrial peace, the Labour policy industrial unrest. This is a convenient slogan for Conservative platforms, as useful to the Capitalists and their Press as Mr. Churchill's assertion that the Soviet's desire to cause confusion in Britain induced it to help the miners who could thus prolong the struggle. The kind of industrial peace the Baldwin policy is likely to bring to the British worker is indicated in the message that the Baldwin Cabinet was to meet yesterday to consider proposals for revising Trade Union legislation. This can only mean that Mr. Baldwin thinks it necessary to listen to that section of his followers which is determined to cripple the political power of Trade Unions. Such an attempt is bound to cause far greater unrest amongst the workers than even the coal strike.

Merely a Ledger Entry.

In his reply to the address of welcome by the Cawnpore Municipality the Viceroy stressed the importance of humane treatment of labour by its employers in words which the latter will do well always to bear in mind. "Public opinion," the Viceroy declared, "will not to-day hold those who employ labour absolved from responsibility for the way in which that labour has to live." This warning, we hope, will not fall on deaf ears, but if it does, as it has done so often, Labour in India is entitled to demand that legislation must compel those cars to listen. Lord Irwin proceeded to observe that "we cannot afford to regard labour merely in its impersonal capacity as a ledger entry." "Men are human beings," he said, "before they are labourers." There are employers in India whose conduct towards their men shows that they think otherwise. Housing conditions in our industrial areas are eloquent evidence of their apathy.

The Little Charkha.

Little things are great to little men, said the poet Goldsmith and that is the essential truth about the little charkha. It must be mighty hard for Lord Linlithgow to condescend to the level of that lowly little thing, for all that Dr. Ray, who has so condescended, may say about its strong saving virtues. However, Lord Linlithgow can find access to official statistics. We would ask him to verify whether or not an average Indian has a monthly income of Rs. 5 and then answer Dr. Ray's question whether the little charkha which adds 50 to 100 per cent. to the villager's income is really quite so puny a thing as it looks. If it is not so big as a mill, well, the mill is not so small as the charkha, as Bun replied to the mountain, "nor half so spry." That is it. The charkha can be installed in the hut of the poor man who is tied down to his fields. Not so the Kohinoor Mill.

An Unfortunate Incident Closed.

We stated yesterday that as a protest against the treatment given to Hindu players at lunch on Tuesday, the Hindu Gymkhana had arranged for a separate lunch on Wednesday but that, as a result of the intervention of friends, proper amends were made before the start of the play on that day and the two teams lunched together. In some quarters an attempt has been made to distort, if not to suppress, the truth. Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee's letter, which we publish elsewhere will, we trust, set all controversy about what was, as he says, a most regrettable incident, at rest. In treating the incident as closed both the teams have acted in accordance with the best traditions of cricket and we have no doubt their example will be followed by all lovers of cricket.

A Revolt to Order.

The Catalans and the Spaniards are people among whom there has never been much love lost, but the attempt of the Italian Fascists to organise the Catalan labourers working in France into secret conspiracies against Spain so that they could foment rebellion in that country at a suitable time has caused considerable resentment in France. The French do not want to be involved in a quarrel with their southern neighbours owing to the efforts of these foreign fomentors of discord who use the Catalans as their tools, and the fact that the grandson of the great Garibaldi as an "agent provocateur" on behalf of Italy took the leading part in organising this conspiracy has astonished all lovers of freedom. The "Badische Presse" in a long article on the subject remarks that the exposure of the activity of the Italian Fascist police in France through their secret agents has embittered French public opinion so much against Italy that it is in a mood rather to come to a closer understanding with Germany, than to continue its friendship with Italy.

THE COAL DEBACLE.

OPPOSITION'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

GOVT. ACCUSED OF PARTIALITY TO OWNERS.

PREMIER REFUTES CHARGES.

"MINERS EXPLOITED BY INCOMPETENT LEADERS".

In the House of Commons Mr. Macdonald moved the Opposition's vote of censure against Government relative to the coal stoppage. He said Government had allowed the country to lose 500 millions, and asked Government to go to the country to receive its merited doom.

The Premier refuting the charges said the miners had been exploited and traded upon by incompetent leadership.

The vote of censure was negatived, 339 voting against and 131 for. The Liberals abstained from voting.

VOTE OF CENSURE REJECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Macdonald moved a vote of censure. He said that Mr. Baldwin's policy had alienated the country so that not a single Tory constituency was safe. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition Cheers). After referring to the offensiveness of Mr. Evan Williams and the incompetence of Mr. Cook (Ministerial cheers and Laughter) Mr. MacDonald said that Government had allowed the country to lose 500 millions in order to give the owners time to gain a great victory over the Miners' Federation which had been broken, but would reunite, and combined labour would resume the power of opposition. (Cheers). He concluded by declaring that Government should go to the country and receive its merited doom.

Mr. Baldwin, replying, refused to be intimidated into going to the country by threats of industrial unrest. (Ministerial Cheers). What worried him was that the loyalty, courage, fortitude and restraint of manners had been exploited and traded upon incompetent leadership. The labour party should not have allowed false shepherds to lead sheep into a delectable land. The Bunkum Choice that the opposition would make between an industrial unrest or an industrial peace would not merely affect the happiness of the country but the happiness and fortunes of the Labour Party itself.

VOTE OF CENSURE REJECTED.

The House of Commons has rejected the Labourities' vote of centure by 339 votes to 131. The Liberals abstained from voting.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Liberals were unable to vote for the censure in its present form although he agreed with the criticism of the Government's handling of the negotiations.

Sir Alfred Mond suggested the formation of a League for Industrial Peace with powers similar to those of the League of Nations.

Mr. Churchill, replying, in a speech which Conservatives loudly cheered, dwelt on the Russian help of the miners which he attributed chiefly to the Soviet's desire to cause confusion in Britain. After emphasising the ill effects of the coal stoppage industrially, Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that out of evil might come some good. Britain was stronger because she knew that neither a general strike nor a prolonged coal stoppage could break down the national organisation. We might also learn from that a higher comprehension of our common interest in the country without which we could not, for long, feed the teeming population of Great Britain. (Loud and prolonged Ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

A Reuter message of 2nd instant on this subject of vote of censure stated:—

"In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that the Opposition would move a vote of censure on Government on Wednesday relative to the coal stoppage.

The vote of censure which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will move on the 8th December regrets the policy of the Government during the lockout in the mining industry, and declares that the Government is deserving of censure for its disregard of the findings of the Royal Commission, its partiality towards the mine-owners, its failure to control the prices of coal, and for passing the Coal Mines Eight Hours Act, which prolonged and embittered the dispute and resulted in the imposition of harsh terms upon men no longer able to resist. It further declares that a decent standard of life and a living wage for the miners can now be secured only by the nation taking over and re-organising the mining industry."

WEEKLY OUTPUT OF COAL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The first official returns since the general resumption in coal fields show that the output of coal for the week ended 27th November was 2324,000 tons by 455.000 men, compared with 5097,000 tons before the stoppage for the week ended 1st May.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS FROM U. P.

NON-SWARAJISTS IN MAJORITY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The following have been elected members of the All India Congress Committee by the U. P. Congress Committee Gauri Shankar Misra, Jyotishanker Dixit, Krishnakant Malaviya, Ram Prasad Misra, Ramlal Sharma, Paramhans Raghavdas, Narmada Prasad Singh, Sadho Saranji, Govind Ballabh Pant, Nardeo Shastri, Melaram, Jairam Saxena, Bhagwati Sahai, Bedar, Raghubir Sahai, Krishnadutt, Baliwal, Ram Kumar Tripathi, Hanuman Prasad Mathur, Sheo Narain Singh, Atma Ram, Govind Khare, Lakshmi Narain, Agnihotri, Beni Madhava Tiwari, Shiva Prasad Gupta, Indra Singh, Lakshmi Narain Sharma, Abdul Karim, Harnam Sundar, Azad Subhani, Bishambarnath Bajpai, Harkarannath Misra, Ganpat Sahai, Krishnanand Khare, Hasrat Mohani, Purushotamdas Tandon, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jaidayal Avasthi, Bhagwandas, Ratna Shukla, Harish Chandra Bajpai, Begum Mohani, Parmatmanand Singh, Suryanath Singh, Shiamlal Nehru, Chandrabali Tripathi and Kesho Narain Agrawal. Majority of these are non-Swarajists.—F. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT GAUHATI.

AGENDA OF SUBJECTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

At the meeting of the All India Congress Committee to be held at Gauhati on December 24th, minutes of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held at Ahmadabad on 5th May, reports of the Working Committee meetings held since and General Secretary's annual report together with accounts and audited statements will be placed before the members for adoption. The meeting will also consider the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee's resolution regarding non-acceptance of titles and nominations by Congressmen at the hands of Government and appeal of the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee against the Working Committee's decision regarding lapse of membership of those who did not pay their subscriptions by 31st January 1926.

The Committee will also consider the Working Committee's recommendation of 7th July enhancing the delegates' fee to Rs. 10.—F. P.

OSMAN DIGNA DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Cairo.—Osman Digna is dead.—Reuter.

FOR "LAW AND ORDER."

FORMATION OF SPECIAL CONSTABULARY.

HOME MEMBER'S NOVEL "WAY OUT."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India offers what he thinks a "way-out" in times of communal crisis—says the Delhi correspondent of the "Statesman". The correspondent says:

As a result of his experience of the efficient working of the Special Constabulary in England during the Strike, Sir Alexander Muddiman is considering whether it would be possible to mobilise, in emergencies, godd-will which exists amongst both the Hindu and Muslim communities in India and to use it as active force for maintaining or restoring order. It is possible that he will invite the Legislative Assembly to pass a bill for the creation of Volunteer Force of Special constables which though at the disposal of authorities, will remain distinct from the Police. The Force will function when called upon to do so and will also have its pay and privileges secured by the statute.—F. P.

TANGANYIKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

RUGBY, Dec. 8.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika which was established by an order in Council of March 19th last was held yesterday. The Governor Sir Donald Cameron read a message from the King conveying assurance of his deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the people of every race in the Tanganyika territory and his confident hope that with the advent of the new Council their happiness and prosperity will continue to increase. The Council consists of the Governor as President, thirteen official members and not more than ten un-official members who shall be such persons not holding office in the Territory as the Governor may from time to time appoint. In addition whenever upon any special occasion the Governor wishes to obtain the views of any person within the Territory touching any matters to be brought before the Council he may appoint such person for such occasion as an extraordinary member of the Council.—B. O. W.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA.

ILL TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

BARISAL, Dec. 9.

The hundredth day of Satyagraha was celebrated at Patuakhali at a public meeting accompanied by demonstrations. Mr. Benarashidas Sharma of the Punjab Hindu Sabha and Swami Viswanand, addressed the meeting exhorting the Hindus to continue the fight till their right was fully establsed. Appeal was made for men and money. The hunger-strike of Patuakhali Satyagraha prisoners in Barisal Jail is continuing. The grievance is, it would appear, insufficient clothing, bad diet, and ill-treatment.—F. P.

VICEROY GRANTS NTERVIEWS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews this morning to Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice Chancellor Allahabad University, the Raja of Manda, the Raja of Bara, the Raja of Daiya, Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave and Rai Bahadur Thakur Jaswant Singh.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin paid a visit to the Child Welfare Centre.—A. P.

JODHPUR STATE SUBJECTS' DEMAND

A public meeting of the residents of Rajisthan in Bombay was held on Wednesday at 236, Kalbadevi Road under the presidentship of Pandit Krishan Kumarji Misra, Editor of "Bhagirath," when the following resolutions among others were unanimously adopted:—

This meeting recommends to H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur to appoint a commission with a personnel of popular and efficient persons having a majority of the publicly elected people, to enquire into and remove the grievances of the subjects of the State, such as commerce, agriculture, irrigation, highhandedness of Jagirdars, police and other State officers, abnormal and improper taxes, etc.

This meeting recommends to His Highness to form a responsible Legislative Assembly like that of Mysore, Travancore and other progressed States, the members of which should be elected by the public of the State.

CABLE ITEMS.

Bulletin issued at noon to-day says that King Ferdinan spend good night and his general condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

INTER—IMPERIAL RELATION.

LORD PARMOOR'S FEARS

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The question of inter-Imperial relations was raised to-day in the House of Lords by Lord Parmoor, who urged that the question of future flexible connection between the Dominions and the mother country ought not to be left undetermined.

Lord Balfour on reply rebuited the idea, that equality meant separation. He declared that the Empire was now a more united organism than ever before and was held together far more effectually by broad loyalties and common feelings of interest and devotion to the great World ideals of peace and freeoom, than by anything else. Difficulty with regard to separate identity of each self-governing States of the Empire, in which all would be equal would be overcome in practice, as it had been at Geneva. He had not said that it would never produce difficulties but it was working perfectly at present and he believed that the commonsense of other nations and patriotism and feeling of unity of members of the Empire would enable it to work as successfully in future as in the past.—Reuter.

AMNESTY TO COAL PRISONERS.

LONDON Dec. 8.

Mr. Baldwin, in the Commons to-day mentioned that Lord Birkenhead was undertaking Sir Joyson Hicks' duties, while the latter was absent from the Home Office and House, owing to illness. He regretted that Sir J. Hicks could not attend the House for some little time. The mention arose in connection with a reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that Government had not proposed amnesty to persons arrested in coal stoppage but the Home Secretary as usual would review relevant circumstances.—Reuter.

ROMANIA'S ROYAL PALACE

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 8.

Centre of Royal Palace including Throne Room was destroyed by fire at midnight. All furniture has been saved. Ministers superintended work of firemen.—Reuter.

A POLO ACCIDENT

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR INJURED.

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

A Sialkot message states that while the Maharaja of Kashmir was playing polo at Sialkot his horse collided with another player's horse and came down. The Maharaja fell clear but sustained injuries to both arms which were dressed in the British Hospital and the Maharaja returned to Jammu.—A. P.

VICEROY AT DHANBAD.

DHANBAD, Dec. 9.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived here this morning and motored to Pure Jharia Colliery which is one of the leading Indian owned collieries in Jharia. At the Colliery Their Excellencies walked down an incline 150 feet deep upto deep workings, a distance of about 2,000 feet and saw the miners at work. The distinguished visitors evinced keen interest n all they saw. The Viceregal party then proceeded to Kenda-Beraree Coke Plant. The Viceroy will open this afternoon the Indian School of wadia Power Station owned by the East Indian Coal Company and later on to Mines in connection with which Sir B N. Mitra, Mr. Macwatters and Sir Clement Hindley have arrived.—A. P.

IDAR STATE MINISTER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, December 9.

News is received here to-day of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Harjivandas B. Kotak, B.A., LL.B. as the Chief Minister of Idar State. Rao Bahadur Kotak is well known in Kathiawar as an able and successful administrator. He served Rajkot State under the present enlightened chief for a number of years ably and successfully, and earned the esteem both of the ruler and the people.

MURDER OF FASCIST CAVARINO.

POLICE ON THE SCENT.

SAN REMO, Dec. 8.

Fascist militia and regiment of infantry are scouring the neighbourhood, for Pandit Ballastro and gang, suspected of murdering at Ventimighia, the young Fascist Cavarino employed in the Italian Consulate at Nice and two policemen at Milan, while Cavarino was being buried. The Prefect of Police has learned that two more policemen have been killed in the village of Camporota.—Reuter.

"DEAD ISSUE" STILL ALIVE.

FINANCE MEMBER PURTURBED.

SEPARATE BILL ON EXCHANGE RATIO.

TRIUMPH FOR CURRENCY LEAGUE?

The Currency League campaign has evidently unhinged the mind of the Financial authorities and it is reported that a separate bill on exchange ratio will be submitted to the Assembly for decision. In view of Sir Basil Blackett's attitude it is possible that the Viceroy may resort to certification, if the Assembly turns down the official proposal.

WILL VICEROY CERTIFY?

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

I understand that the currency controversy that is now raging in the country has unhinged the mind of the financial authorities, and that they would prefer to end this struggle by bringing forward a separate bill on the exchange ratio and taking the verdict of the Assembly. Of course, as in the past in respect of his finance bills, Sir Basil Blackett will maintain his position without modification and if need be will not hesitate to rely on Viceroy's certification to get his bill passed.

Lord Irwins emphatic statement on the ratio question before the Associated Chambers of Commerce shows that if called upon to certify, he will have no individual opinion to exercise, having already committed himself to a definite view at Cawnpore. The Reserve Bank and other allied subjects will then be dealt with in another bill which is expected to be allowed to take an easy course and find its way up to Simla for final disposal at the autumn session.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA

MR. J. K. MEHTA ON CURRENCY POLICY

WARDHA, Dec. 9.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta, Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber who has come here specially to see Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a lecture here over which Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj presided, gave a short history of Government's currency policy from 1893 to the present day and maintained that its sole aim was the exploitation of Indian agriculturists and industrialists. He uttered a strong plea for the introduction of the gold standard and gold currency and the retention of all reserves in India and the fixation of the rupee ratio to gold at sixteen pence.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj generally endorsing the views of the lecturer hoped the Currency League would not remain satisfied with merely passing strong resolutions but would take effective practical steps to compel Government to adopt the right course.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi still keeps an open mind with regard to this question.—A. P.

CURRENCY DEFLATION.

PROTEST FROM BURMA.

Rangoon, Dec. 8.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi, Secretary of the Burma Currency League has wired to the Finance Department of the Government of India protesting against the policy of deflation adopted by the Government of India and also against the sale of Reverse Councils, contrary to the promise made by Sir Malcolm Hailey.—Free Press.

DETERMINED TO CRUSH REFORMS.

PT. MOTILAL'S MESSAGE TO U. P. CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

At the U. P. Political Conference Kashipur with Mr. B. Shiva Prasad Gupta in the chair, resolutions were passed, recommending the Gauhati Congress to resolve that no member of any Congress executive should act against the decision of the Congress and if any member did so, he must be removed from the executive, congratulating all who had helped the Congress in the elections, and regretting that certain leaders had opposed the Congress and urging the Gauhati Congress to decide some definite policy for work within the Councils.

Messages from various leaders were read. Mr. Gandhi wrote that Swaraj could not be achieved without khaddar. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regretted mutual dissensions and appealed for unity. Pandit Motilal Nehru wrote that the election results were hopeful and he was determined to make the formation of Ministries and the working of the Reform impossible.—A. P.

THE TIME FOR COMMON ACTION.

MR. S. S. IYENGER'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

In his concluding remarks as Chairman of the public meeting held to protest against the Currency policy of the Government of India, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect, of the Indian National Congress said:—

"What is wanted is severe concentration upon a common sanction. I tell you in all seriousness that there is no room for more than one party in the country. The time has come for common action. What is necessary is not so much consistency in details. What is necessary is to give up the ideal of personal prestige. I say we sue for unity in this country on bended knees, at any rate I do."—Free Press.

RIVAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S NEW MOVE.

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

A meeting of the validly elected members of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, in the chair was held with a view to constitute a rival provincial congress committee. The members from Chanda, Hinganghat, Arvi, Bhandara, Sakoli, Nagpur town and Nagpur Tahsil attended the meeting but the responsivist members did not attend. Ten members to represent the different communities and interests were coopted in accordance with the rules. The next meeting of the above committee will be held on the 14th instant to elect office bearers and seven members to the All India Congress Committee.—A. P.

MINISTRY IN PUNJAB.

ONE SEAT FOR EACH COMMUNITY.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Now that the elections are over, the Punjab publicists are exercising themselves over the formation of the Ministry. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, it is understood, is thinking of increasing the number this time to three, one each to represent the Hindu, Sigh and Muslim communities.

Rajah Narendranath, leader of the Hindu Sabha party in the Punjab Council, in a press interview, declared that his party would accept office, if no undue restrictions were laid on them. Their policy, he said, would be that of Responsive Co-operation.—F. P.

B & O. ELECTIONS.

SWARAJIST ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY.

Mr Gayaprasad Singh (Congress) sitting member has been declared elected to the Assembly from Muzaffarpur Cum Champaran constituency with 2044 votes as against 762 of Mr. Brajnandan Sahi, Independent Congress Party. Mr. Hari Krishna Mahtab (Congress) has been elected from Balasore Non-Muslim Rural Constituency to the local Council.—F. P.

CONGRESS SUCCESSES IN BEHAR.

PATNA, Dec. 8.

The following further election results are announced:—Legislative Assembly, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Santal Parganas (Non-Mahomedan):—Babu Ganganand Sinha (Congress) the retiring member has been re-elected defeating Babu Badri Nath Upadhyaya.

Local Council Tirhut Division non-Mahomedan urban:—Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath (Congress) the retiring member has been re-elected defeating Babu Ashrafi Lall (Independent Congress).

North Cuttack non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Narayan Birhar Samanti (Congress) has been elected defeating the Raja of Madhupur (the retiring member) and Babu Braja Sunder Das.

South Cuttack non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Lakshmidhar Mahanti (Independent) the retiring member has been re-elected defeating Chaudhury Racha Nath Misra.

North Balasore non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Nanda Kishore Das (Congress) has been elected defeating Babu Racharanjan Das (the retiring member).—A. P.

P. & O. S N. CO.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE.

ANNUAL SURVEY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the course of his speech at the 86th annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Lord Inchcape, after reviewing the accounts, stated that they could insure their outstanding risks, to-day, for a much lesser sum than that standing to the credit of the insurance fund. The Board had under consideration the question of treating this fund as a reserve. A year hence he might have more to say on the subject. For supplies, maintenance and repairs they were paying 75 per cent. more than before the war. The bills were staggering, and unless prices came down the passage rates, much to his regret would have to go up. Many of their voyages had been disastrously short of cargo, and the condition in China had caused a serious loss of traffic He believed that antagonism to the British in China was largely due to our sending missionaries to that country. Missionary efforts among uncivilised peoples were doubtless fully justified, but China's ancient faiths were as sacred to the Chinese as Christianity to ourselves. He could conceive of no more mischievous speech than that on China delievered by Mr. Lloyd George at Bradford, last Saturday, and castigation which the ex-Prime Minister received at Nottingham on Monday from Lord Birkenhead was well deserved.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Their passenger traffic continued to expand in a remarkable degree. They got an occasional growl, but welcomed suggestions for improvement. Recently he had received vehement and amusing expostulation against mixed bathing in steamers. A statement by their accountants showed that the P and O Steam Navigaton Company, if broken up to-morrow, would be able to discharge all its obligations and give deferred stockholders more than to-day's market value of their holdings, but the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was a national institution and would go on in the conviction that good times would come again. The general strike had involved the company in a serious loss.

The coal strike had cost the company over £200,000. Coal prices had risen and an inferior quality of foreign coal had greatly increased the consumption. Nine of their steamers were oilburners, and they proposed to convert the "Narkunda" and the "Naldera" to burn oil. While the trade had suffered the tramp steamers had benefited "carrying coal to New Castle". The tramp steamers owned by the P and O Steam Navigation company were under most unnatural conditions for the moment paying their way. The men, women and children affected by the coal strike had suffered much hardship through Mr. Cook whose disregard for economic laws had damaged the trade of the country which would take months, if not years, to recover. The Extremists had done as much material damage as could have been wrought by an enemy invader.

TIME TO PROTECT TRADE UNIONISTS.

It was, his Lordship continued, high time that the Trade Unionists should be protected against the tyranny with which their movement was infested. The promised Government measure should be welcomed by the Unionists and non-Unionists alike. There should be an end to picketing. The Trade Unionist benefit funds should be separately and independently audited, and members should be exempt from a political levy unless they contracted in. A Secret ballot of each union should be instituted and not less than three fifths of the total vote ought to be effective either to call or continue a strike. He was glad at Mr. Baldwin's decision to withdraw the proposal of a compulsory tribunal which would have caused a farther coal trouble. During the year under review the shipping industry itself had been run free of strikes. Mr. J. Havelock Wilson's campaign in favour of industrial peace and conciliation if it expanded mght prove the country's economic salvation.

A few hair brained and misguided beings were out to destroy the fabric of society, and they would fail. In the homeland with a population of forty millions everyone was free under the Crown to rise to any position. Not fraction of people were disloyal to the Throne. It was prophesied that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company would be badly hit by aeroplanes and airships. He believed that even if the Empire always became a commercial proposition the P and O Company would hold its own.

SHIPS DOING 22-KNOT SERVICE.

Regarding the proposal to form a company with capital of eleven millions to run 22 knot ships to India, Ceylon and Australia he considered that the promoter had better put his money into the war loan which would give him £550,000 yearly. His shareholders would never get as much out of the proposed venture as the Pensinsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with 400 ships and a capital of less than seven millions found it difficult to provide half a million yearly to pay its dividend. If the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company had seen its way to cover expenses they would have gone in for 22-knot service long ago. Recently the Board had arranged with the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways companies to construct two Luxe trains to run each way between Bombay and Calcutta in conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamers. They were greatly indebted to the Charman of the Railway Board, Sir Clement Hindley, and to Sir Robert Mclean and Colvin, agents of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the East Indian Railways for the enterprise they had shown in the matter. Together with their allies they had 433 steamers in commission during the year. These ships had traversed 17 million miles on the ocean, made 30,000 port entries, carried 15 million tons of cargo, 350,000 animals and over two and a quarter million passengers. The average daily number in the ships of the companies was 40,000, and their daily expenditure on wages and victualling of the crews was £15,000. It was difficult to estimate the number of outside men to whom also these ships gave employment.

Referring to Sir Geoffrey Clarke, who had been elected as Director of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Lord Inchape said they could have no better man as their colleague. Sir Geoffrey knew work of the Peninsular and Oriental Company from A to Z.

PROFIT SHARING SCHEME.

£300,000 was invested in the company's profit sharing scheme during the year on which the interest of seven and half per cent. had been charged in accounts. The scheme provided a simple way of interesting employees in the success of the Company.

Since they last met there had been a change in the Viceroys in India. The Marquess of Reading after five years of strenuous and successful work had been succeeded by Lord Irwin who appeared to be winning golden opinions from all classes of community.

He would conclude with a personal word thinking of the numerous organisations which it fell to his lot to direct and leisure and the recreation he managed to secure he realised how much he was indebted to his capable upright loyal and affectionate coadjutors. Whether at home or abroad he was kept informed almost from hour to hour of all that took place. As Nelson said of his captains at Nile he and his coadjutors worked together as a band of brothers. To all associated with him at Home and abroad, he expressed his grateful thanks. Before many years he supposed he would have to give up the work which he dearly loved. His one ambition was, when that time came to leave every business of which he was a responsible head, including the old P. and O. Company, is a sound financial condition.—Reuter.

STILL THEY COME.

EUROPEANISING HYDERABAD ARMY!

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHARAJAH KRISHAN-PERSHAD.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 6.

On his appointment as President of the State Council, H. E. Maharaja Sir Krishan Pershad Bahadur, has been the recipient of numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters from a number of Ruling Chiefs, heads of Governments and eminent persons in India. His salary will be Rs. 7,000 plus 6,000 which he used to draw for his hereditary post of Paishkar to H. E. the Nizam. Also he is the holder of a big Jagir realising about ten lakhs annually.

The ex-officiating President Nawab Waliud-Dowlah Bahadur, has reverted to his former post of the Minister of Law and Education.

Against all expectations the importation of Europeans on higher posts is much delayed and the report is rife that the Government of India is persistently demanding the appointment of Deputy President. The question of reforms will not, however, protract further and it seems likely that European officers for the posts of Revenue Minister, Secretary Revenue Department, Post Master General, Administrative Medical Officer, Directors General, Forest and Veterinary Departments will arrive at the end of this month. The question of Europeanising the State Army is also being discussed.

With the restoration of Free Paigah estates, for which a Committee of enquiry is being arranged, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah and Lutf-ud-Dowlah Bahadurs, two of the Paigah holders, will vacate their respective offices of the Ministers of Military and P. W. Departments. Much speculation is going on about their successors in official circles. It is likely that Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang Bahadur, B.A., (Cantab) at present Governor of Warangal, who was received recently in audience by H. E. H. the Nizam, may get one of these vacancies. This officer, of more than thirty years' all round experience, is spoken of very highly as an honest and stright forward gentleman of talents. His fore-fathers were once, Kings in Central Asia and afterwards ruled for some time in Khandesh, etc.

UNITY IN CONGRESS.

THE "MAHRATTA" ON HOW IT CAN BE ACHIEVED.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's impassioned appeal for unity in the Congress ranks, sounds sweet to the ear, in view of the approaching session of the Indian National Congress at Gohatti. The back-ground which gave her the opportunity to strike this particular chord of unity was not very encouraging or hopeful. Only a day or two had elapsed when the invitation sent out by the Provincial Congress Committee of which she is the honoured president, to two of the staunch Swarajists, to attend a meeting convened by the Congress Committee to honour Congressmen—both Swarajists and Responsivists—was scornfully dishonoured and rejected. Mr. Jamnadas Metha and Mr. Balubhai Desai read to her a sermon on the duties of the Congress Committees only that sermon was a sermo of hatred of the Responsivists, with whom these champions of Swarajyism refused to stand even on common platform. Thus were the Congress Committee and its President kicked in the face. We wonder whether that insult and humiliation at the hands of her own men for whose successful elections, Mrs. Naidu toiled and worked, even late at night, did give a sharp but mournful point to her plea for unity on that day, as her speech on that day proclaimed of a bitter taste in the mouth.

PARTY LABELS A CRIME.

Whatever the reasons may be the appeal does not lose a bit of its value. She deplored that every gesture of their politicians should be one of division, difference, recrimination and bitterness which perpetuated the slavery of the nation. Was this a reference to the episode of scornful rejection or invitation to a meeting referred to above? She exhorted all, to do away with pretences, shibboleths and platitudes which had no meaning or significance in reality She solemnly uttered in a country like India, party-labels were a crime and luxuries to be enjoyed only by free countries. Speaking further in her official capacity as President of the Congress, and in her individual capacity, she arraigned the country's leaders and called upon them to unite and rally round their humiliated country. "The Congress" she said, "cannot be the monopoly of one political section. It is the Parliament of the Nation in which every minority has an equal right with every majority; every section of political opinion can find a place in it. It shall always be my endeavour to see that the smallest minority no matter how its view conflicts with that of the majority shall find a place, an opportunity, a voice and

The Hon. Seth Govinddass, Member, Council of State and leader of the Congress Swaraj Party in Hindustani C.P.

encouragement to try and create a majority for itself. It cannot rest satisfied with academic resolutions. It must be in actual touch with changing conditions." We have quoted the important part of the speech in full, in order that its full meaning should be grasped with all its good as well as bad points and its pit-falls.

We agree in the main with the first part of her speech in which she asks all to close their ranks against their common opponents. There can be little difference also as to her appeal to rally round the humiliated country. Party-labels also are crime in a slave country. But is not this talk merely an expression of hollow academic philosophy when the mischief that parties and party labels are capable of, had done its worst in the last elections?

CLOSE THE RANKS.

Last part of her speech, however, strikes strange in view of her hatred of party-label. It is difficult to understand how the questions of minorities and majorities come in, when according to her the Congress is not a monopoly of one praty alone. She is absolutely wrong in her assumption that the Idnian National Congress is like a Parliament swayed and tossed from to side to side by the forces of majorities at one time or the other. The Congress was designed to be a deliberative body of the country which would show, as if in a mirror the state of things in the country and would act as a barometer recording the discontent as well as the satisfaction of the people. That was the conception at least of the founders of that august institution. Those who nursed it afterwards also never made a mistake on that score. It was considered to be an executive body only so far as its resolutions that were unanimously passed. There also, it used its discretion very wisely. It was in 1920-21 that the Congress was turned into gladiatorial fights of majorities and minorities which had a disastrous effect of wrecking the ship of the Congress itself. It lost all its representative character and was turned into a junta of no-changers or the orthodox Swarajists at one time or the other The talk of capturing the Congress was brought into vogue, with all its aspects of party rivalries and party sins. So long as, therefore, Mrs. Naidu and leaders of her way of thinking talk of majorities or of the free scope to be given to minorities to turn themselves into majorities, the talk of unity is sure to be taken merely as an eye-wash, a pedantic solace of the majority politicians to hood-wink the world. But it is nothing but deceiving oneself.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu's *modus operandi*, to bring about unity in Congress ranks, has to be dismissed curtly, because it neither suggests a new formula, nor it makes a departure from the present policy of the party in power. She promises minorities an opportunity to try and create majority for itself. But obviously there is absolutely no possibility for it at all. Her plea has all the appearance of democratic sense but she has overlooked the fact that, in institutions like the Congress, with its peculiar characteristic as a voluntary association, one of the most common consequences of this fight for majority is the generation of vicious circles which invite and provoke rebellions. Let us take the example of boycott of Councils. Majority in the Congress decided to boycott them but the minority conscientiously believed this boycott to be against the interests of the country. How has the minority to assert itself? The majority made it impossible for minority by their cry of mandates and the prestige of the Congress. Then comes maudatory gagging, then majority victory and lastly, country's expression of opinion completes the vicious circle. There is no royal road to break this iron ring but to rebel. Had the Responsivists even this year accepted the majority verdict as mandate and slept over it at the time of elections, there would never have been an opportunity for them to demonstrate, as they have done, that the Swarajists futile policy of blind obstruction was against the interests of the country. What cost the Responsivists have paid of such simple thing, the country is fully aware of. It has, therefore, to be said, that Mrs. Naidu's line of work, can make no advance on the road to unity. After going round and round the whole circle the leaders will find themselves exhausted but standing in the same spot whence they started.

SABARMATI PACT A GOOD FORMULA.

The only way to bring about unity is that the Congress must not pass any resolution, involving personal action, unless there is unanimity among the delegates. That the Congress leaders were not in actual touch with the people is a deplorable fact but it is there with all its consequences. Have we to learn every time by actual demonstrated failures in our efforts in the Congress? Till 1920, there arose no such occasion of failure, because every care was taken to ar-

Pandit Dwarakprasad Misra (Swarajist), who topped the polls in C.P., is India's youngest M.L.A., being just 25 years old.

rive at a compromise and pass resolutions unanimously. It may be said that the Congress turned out very little work. We do not agree with this view but we feel it is better to have a small modicum of work than to plunge the country in a plethora of parties with the whirl-pools of controversies, embittering personal feelings, creating eternal divisions between the workers, and releasing all forces that would take the country back to last century.

At Gohatti, by the end of this month, the Congress will assemble and will have to face this problem squarely. Will the Swarajist leaders muster courage to acknowledge defeat and mend their ways? There is a definite swing to the view of the Responsivists in the country and if they honestly desire to have unity in the country they must proceed on the lines of give and take. The Sabarmati Pact provided a good formula and it can be revived again. Attempts are being made to torpedo the ship of unity by promulgating false and mischievous theories. The Responsivists are nationalists the core and hate communalism. The Hindu Sabhas are defensive organisations and are a result of reaction against aggressive Moslem propaganda. Similarly, their advocacy to work the reforms is dictated by circumstances only. We hope these facts will be realised and unity will be brought about so that the country will have peace to consolidate the positions gained and to prepare for future advance.

APPEAL FOR UNITY

HELP OF THE PRESS SOLICITED.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Secretary, of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party, asks us to publish the following:

"Unfortunately matters have taken a sudden turn which is not altogether pleasant. I have been doing my best to unite all the Nationalist elements in a single formidable opposition. I have sent appeals to the members of all the political groups in the Council and I have been awaiting their response every day. I do not venture to make any definite statement at present lest it should create a misunderstanding and be a hindrance in the path of unity. I am fully confident that my appeal will be graciously responded to and the Bombay Council Nationalist Party will be the strongest Opposition Party that will make its voice heard and obeyed. I have been watching with mixed feelings of surprise and disappointment, the way in which the question of unity is being handled by the Press of this city. I have always looked upon the Press as a constructive unifying institution and I am sure the Bombay Press will keep up to its high traditions which it has so jealously guarded in the past. I appeal to the Press to assist me in my endeavours to bring all the Nationalist members of the Bombay Council on a common platform of action."

AMERICAN CROP REPORT.

NO UNE SINES EXC HANGE.

QUICK REACTION IN PRICES

LONDON Dec. 9.

New York.—Cotton output for 1926 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 18,618,000 bales. The report issued on 22nd November gave an estimate of over eighteen million for first time on record. Bearish estimate has thus already been considerably discounted which was probably the reason why to-day, for the first time in several months, Government cotton report did not cause uneasiness on exchange. Prices advanced twenty-five to thirty points following the publication, but quickly reacted under the Southern hedge selling and closed four to nine points lower.—Reuter.

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

GOVERNOR OPENS ON MONDAY.

The opening of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital will be performed by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir L. O. Wilson, Governor of Bombay, on Monday next (13th instant) at 5 p.m. near the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 9

The weather has been slightly unsettled from Kashmir to United Provinces west. A few scattered falls of light rain have occurred in the South of the Peninsula. The temperature is high over the region extending from Mysore to Central India west.

Forecast:—No large change.

P.P.B.,

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Anwar, brother of the Prince of Arcot, who has been apponited the Sheriff of Madras.

THE ALANDI FAIR.

(Continu from page 6).

the rest were all pushed aside. The people are all quiet and law-abiding but still I know of police using their sticks.

Further the Municipality of Alandi and other places like Pandharpur and Dehu at the time of the fair spread rubble on the road by which the pilgrims have to walk and no rollers are worked on the road. It is common knowledge that most of the pilgrims are barefooted and it is a trial for them to move on these roads with rubble spread thereon which pricks so much that those who have to walk thereon can understand what a trial it is for them to walk an such roads. It is hoped the Councillors representing the Maharashtra districts will take up this question in right earnest and see that the grievances of the pilgrims are properly redressed.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest of Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

WAR IN CHINA.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOUTHERNERS.

PRECAUTION AGAINST ATTACK ON PEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Peking.—There are indications pointing to the launching of a general offensive of the Manschurians against the Southerners. The expedition has already started to checknate any attempt of Fengyuhsiag to swoop down on Peking while operations against the Cantonese are in progress.—Reuter.

"HANDS OFF" CHINA.

FRENCH SOLDIERS NOT TO GO.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

The Havas Agency says that Painleve replying in Chamber to Socialist Raynaud, declared that no French soldier had left or would leave for China.—Reuter.

APPALLING CONDITIONS IN SIANFU.

HUMAN FLESH HAWKED IN STREETS

LONDON Dec. 9.

Peking.—Human flesh hawked in streets is among the grim incidents related in a delayed message which graphically describes the appalling conditions prevailing at end of November at Sianfu beleaguered capital of Shensi where fierce fighting occurred. A refugee spoke of streets being strewn with corpses of destitute persons who had died long before and remained where they fell Peoples' food was taken away by soldiers and many were subsisting on cattle food. Troops were eating horses unhusked grain and no dogs were alive. A letter from an English Baptist Missionary dated 19th November declares that conditions are "simply appalling" and appeals for permission to Chinese hospital staff to leave the city for their homes. He calculates that foreigners will be able to last another fortnight "if we are allowed to keep little we have."—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND CHINESE NATIONALS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Hankow.—Following the withdrawal of naval patrols, the volunteers were withdrawn to-day.

The meeting to establish a "Society for overthrow of the British" ended in fiasco owing to the intense opposition of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other responsible Chinese.—Reuter.

ORDERED TO ROB THE TREASURY.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY POLICEM A

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

A rather peculiar case of torture by a Police Jamadar to force an under-trial prisoner to break into and rob the Government Treasury at Saswad is just now occupying the attention of Rao Bahadur W. G. Rale, Special Magistrate F. C. Poona Cantonment.

From the evidence of the complainant Gullab Ebrahim Tamboli who was tendered by the prosecution as the first witness, was an under-trial prisoner in the sub-treasury at Saswad. Next to the Treasury room there are three lock-up cells in one of which he was confined. The accused Jamadar Sardar Khan Lal Khan it would appear was under the impression that the prisoner was a Magician or Juggler and could get out the money placed in the Treasury without breaking the seals on the door.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 5th October last he was aroused by the accused who brought out a brass plate and a wooden box. After taking the prisoner out, the Jamadar filled the plate with cowdung cake, poured Kerosene oil on it and then set it alight. He placed this in front of the Treasury door and opening the box produced 20 sour limes, a hatchet, a hammer and two iron bolts and some sweetmeals from a bag. He next put some incense on the fire and then ordered the witness to take out the money from the Treasury without breaking the seals on the locks. On the witness expressing his inability to do what he wanted, the accused threatened to stab him with a knife. Thinking this was only an empty threat the prisoner took no notice, on this the Jamadar caught hold of his left hand and placing his wrist on the sharp edge of the knife struck it twice with a heavy stone. The man's hand was severely cut and blood flowed freely on to the floor cloth. The witness raised an alarm but only one policeman came out and took possession of the box. As no one would give him water or send for a doctor, the man raised another alarm and this woke some policemen in the police lines. They hurried up, but before they could arrive the Jemadar got away with his box. The witness was later sent to Yerrowda Jail where he was treated, but his wrist was not right yet and would, he was told, require an operation. The case is proceeding.

EDUCATION.

"IN CORPORE SANO."

DEFECT OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

(BY WILLIAM TURNER.)

At the present stage of education in India, a striking factor is the interest displayed on all sides in Physical Welfare. Indeed it has been forced on public attention by the fact, no longer to be concealed, that the present education system is producing a type deficient in physique, and in manly qualities. We have neglected a fact that was well known as long as the age of Plato, that education must be all round. It must provide for the development of the mental, moral, and physical self. Our present educational system ignores the physical need entirely and by so doing, relinquishes one of the greatest assets in the promotion of moral welfare.

Now it is strikingly obvious that efforts and suggestions to improve things have been very haphazard. There are certain points which have a strong bearing on national physique;

Heredity: This is looking backwards. We must look ahead.

Environment and diet in the pre-natal and infantile period.

Habits formed during childhood, mainly in school.

Diet at all stages of life.

Exercise. Games and Gymnastic Training. Age of marrying.

It has been recognised more and more lately that the health and welfare of the expectant mother, and of the nursing mother, have a far reaching influence on the physical condition of the child. Progress in this direction is possible. It is one of the fields where greatest scope presents itself. Practical steps which are attempted elsewhere are,

(a) National measures to ensure that the expectant and the nursing mother may have a generous and sufficient dietary of suitable selection.

(b) Educational and propaganda work to instruct in the requirements of motherhood and child rearing.

Of recent years, one of the greatest factors in English progress has been the reduction of infantile mortality. This has been secured by,

1. Provision of milk for nursing mothers.
2. Establishment of Clinics and Welfare Centres where the expectant mother may be advised and assisted in the care of the child, before and after birth.
3. Provision of trained visiting nurses.
4. Promotion of Education in the Hygienic needs before and after birth. This education in the care of infants is given to the older girls in Primary schools, and is continued in the Clinics in all departments invoving the care of children.

NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORING PROBLEM.

The adoption of such a scheme would save many thousands of infants in India, and, what is more important, the physical condition of those who do survive at present would be much improved. It would involve far reaching organisation, and considerable expenditure, but the magnitude of the problem is no excuse for ignoring it.

Unsuitable diet is a cause of wide-spread malnutrition among children of school age. Where there is poverty on a wide scale, malnutrition is more or less inevitable. Nevertheless even here there is room for Education, and spread of knowledge. The economy of a mixed diet, and the needs of the body in terms of proteids, carbo-hydrates, fats, and vitamines, are not understood. Some teaching of the Hygiene of Diet would at least enable the people to make the best of what is available. In India the productive powers of the soil are not stimulated to yield the best types of proteid cereals. In many districts the staple article of diet is some grain of inferior quality, and very many people live all the time on a food deficient in all essential values. Scientific methods of agriculture which will improve the quality, as well as increase the yield of crops, and some simple hygiene teaching in schools of the needs of the body and the relative values of different foodstuffs will do much to remove this. Poverty will not be cured thereby, but without a doubt, malnutrition will be lessened.

The deteriorating physique of our young men in the high schools and colleges is due to an unsound and enervating system of education, calling for unduly severe mental effort, and by sedentary habits, unrelieved by the exercise which is so necessary for health. The body at all times requires the stimulus of exercise for nutrition and development; the student requires it also for corrective purposes.

The primary strain, due to the unduly severe pressure of the scholastic work, calls for a revision of the entire curriculum, and consideration whether the use of an unfamiliar medium of instruction does not defeat the natural aims of education, in addition to producing physical overstrain.

THE LOVE OF GAMES.

The love of games is not so universally rooted in all boys as is generally supposed. Many keen and expert games players were different performers when at school, and, but for the leadership of farseeing masters, would never have overcome the original nervousness. In the high schools of this country there is very inadequate leadership in games and physical exercises. The masters, as a rule, interpret their duty as dealing with a particular scholastic subject. A few keen boys, who are the fittest physically, play such games as cricket and hockey. The majority, comprising the weakest boys and those most in need of exercise, look on and do not play. There is no professional training of any value for teachers in the valuable physical exercises of the Swedish system, which have demonstrated their utility all over Europe, and also in the training of the Indian army. Such exercises are very suitable for the Indian boy, especially so in view of the need for economy in expenditure that is usually imposed.

Sometimes there is provision for Indian Exercises as Malkhmb, and Wrestling, or for Indian club work. This is excellent work for the athletic student, but there is a risk that the initial difficulty will deter the weaker and non-proficient students, who are in greatest need. The great requirement is for organisation of activities and leadership by the masters. An excellent basis is a well founded house system or a team system, for, properly managed, this will bring almost all the boys into direct participation in some form or other of athletics or games. This out-of-door athletic training is not a luxury of a special class of school; it is an essential branch of education, in which the greatest character training and gain in manly qualities are attained. Now much is being done by scoutmasters, but the organisation should be that of the school or college, and should cater for every boy. The physical education of the children is as important as their mental training, the two are interconnected, and inseparable. Every teacher in any type of school should have a knowledge of the effect of exercise, and a scientific training in the application of simple and beneficial exercises.

The great feature of the English public school life has been the extent to which out-of-door activities have been utilised to form character, as well as to promote health. Practically every day-secondary school in England now has its house system, and most primary schools too. Every elementary teacher must also be trained as a Physical Instructor.

This is equally possible in this country, and does not entail much expenditure. The teachers must lead; they will find willing followers. If the boy leaves school with a love of exercise and games, the problem of the colleges will solve itself. Here too, since distances between colleges are very great modification of the House System would give a basis of competition and healthy rivalry. But what we want above all is leadership, and unfortunately our present system is ill adapted to breed that quality.

One final word—the physique of the next generation will not be benefited by merely training the future fathers. We must also build up a race of healthy mothers.

THE BANDARDARA DAM.

The highest Dam in the country which H. E. Sir Wilson will open to-day.

BHANDARDARA DAM.

HIGHEST IN INDIA.

The Bhandardara Dam which the Governor will open to-day closes a narrow gorge through which the channel of the Pravara River passes. It is by far the highest dam in India, its height above the lowest bed-level in the river-channel being over 282 feet, or about four times the height of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment. Its name is taken from a small village of huts, which used to be closely surrounded by a brushwood stockade as a protection from panthers at night. The dam is situated close to the edge of the Western Ghats at an altitude of 2,452 feet (top of parapets) above mean sea-level, and at a distance of 75 miles North-East of Bombay and 65 miles from the coast.

Construction was started in the season 1909-10, and in the first two seasons some Rs. 2.8 lakhs (or £21,000) were spent on preliminary work, preparation of foundations, etc. In 1911-12 masonry work was started in earnest, and up to 1914-15 the average annual expenditure was Rs. 5.75 lakhs (or £43,100). From 1915-16 to 1919-20 an average of Rs. 5.44 lakhs (or £40,000) was spent annually, and from 1920-21 to 1922-23 some Rs. 8.20 lakhs (or £61,500) annually, this acceleration of progress being due to the provision from 1920-21 of loan funds for Irrigation works. The average annual expenditure in the past two seasons (1920-25 and 1925-26), during which the narrow top sections, roadway and other details, were completed, has been Rs. 3 lakhs (or £22,500).

The work of constructing the dam has been in charge of the Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division.

Details of the dam are as follows:—

Length of dam, 1,663 feet; Maximum height from bottom of foundations to top of parapets, 282.25 feet; Maximum height from bed of river to top of parapets, 274.25 feet; Present maximum depth of water against dam at full supply level, 260 feet; Proposed maximum depth of water against dam at full supply level, 270 feet; Maximum width at base, 234 feet; Volume of masonry, 12 million c.ft.; Cost of construction, Rs. 84.14 lakhs.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR LOCAL OPTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 7.

In the course of his presidential address to the Third Gujarat Temperance Conference, held at Godhra on Sunday last, Mr. C. M. Gandhi referred at length to the recommendations of the Excise Committee of which he was the chairman. Outlining the Government policy towards Excise as drawn out in the resolutions of 1905 and 1922, the speaker brought out to the satisfaction of the hearers, that the Government have at last adopted the goal of total prohibition, which in his opinion was capable of realization within at the most 10 years. In the light of statistics, he showed that the rationing system was not as effective as professed; and ascribed the apparent reduction to increased taxation. He, however warned his audience that increased taxation was not without evils. Habit-ridden drunkards would court destitution rather than relinquish liquor however dear; and at the same time foreign liquor would find an easy market on account of favourable competition.

Discussing the question of Abkari criminality, he remarked that the favourable fields for offences were not the urban areas where there was a conspicuous absence of products of manufacture, but were rural ones where ample facilities far growth of "Mahuras" etc., existed, and where an easy display of temptation to criminality could be traced. The panacea he suggested was enlargement of the scope of the Mahura flowrs Act to all districts, where the growth existed.

LOCAL OPTION.

Surveying the question of Local Option, he advanced a strong plea for the adoption of the proposal of the Excise Committee; and failed to understand why the claims of morality were subordinated to financial considerations. He criticised the reply of the Government to the famous letter of the Deccan Sabha, and believed that the rejection of the local option was tantamount to depriving the social workers of a very effective measure. Well-represented Advisory Committees with effective control over the existence and location of liquor shops were a great desideratum. Reference was made to the work done by the Licensing Boards in the U.P. The speaker could not understand the propriety of including representatives of liquor sellers within the folds of Advisory Committees, which are presumably constituted for pushing the ultimate goal of prohibition, to the exclusion of a right of representation by Temperance Associations, Social Service League, and Labour Unions. He suggested a constructive programme in the shape of remodelling the rationing by not only controlling the consumption but by gradually reducing the number of shops, and in organizing agitation in and out of the Council, in inducing the Minister to introduce a Local Option Bill, prepared after consultation with the Temperance Associations, and in controlling over the import and sale of foreign liquors.

POONA DECCAN GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The events (gentlemen's singles and gentlemen's doubles) are open to Amateurs only. The Tournaments will commence on Sunday (the 26th inst.) and will continue upto Sunday ,2nd January, 1927).

The entrance fees for the events will be Rs. 10 for each pair in Doubles and Rs. 6 for each player in Singles and must be sent with applications for entries. There will be Championship Shields called "The Raja Krishnasha, Chief of Javar, Shield" and "The Krishnarao Desai Shield" for the open Singles and open Doubles respectively. All applications for entries shall be on the prescribed forms, and should be forwarded with the entrance fees so as to reach the Secretaries on or before the 24th December, 1926.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose for your inspection the accompanying cover torn off from a copy of the latest issue of the Time Table of the G. I. P. Railway. It contains a picture of a Hindu woman, apparently of the Bairagi (ascetic) class, made to stand in an indecent pose, namely, by letting her chest remain bare, leading to the virtual exposure of her breasts. The Railway is now a State Department, and, so, a better type of pose would be expected to be conceived for a picture adorning their Time-Table cover. The British Government have sections in their Penal Code to prevent the publication of indecent pictures, and yet here is an illustration of the violation of those sections enacted by one of their own Public Utility Departments! We have read of some German enterprising entity exhibiting in his 'Faderland' a group of poor Indians working in a circus as human bipeds,' and we have also recently read of a continental Commission being about to visit India to exploit her wild tribes, possibly in the interest of the above mentioned unhuman game, but we have not yet heard of the steps the Government of India have taken or are going to take to circumvent these detestable tendencies of foreign exploiters in India's human commodity, and while all India is anxious waiting to hear of those steps on the part of our rulers, we are confronted with the present scene of a Government Department performing an act directed to the negativing of the very existence of sections in the Penal Code bearing on the question of indecency and things of that ilk. The latest raid by the Calcutta police on the haunts of manufacturers of indecent pictures in that city gives one hope that the Government are not sitting blind-foldedly while their subjects are committing illegal acts in the domain of indecency and vulgarity, and, therefore, one may assure himself that the moment the attention of the Government is directed to this particular illegal act of the G. I. P. Railway they will do all that is necessary to curb the present mischief and to guard against its future repetition.

What made the Railway Company adopt this position for the Hindu woman in the picture is hard to imagine? Indian women unless, perhaps, they belong to a disreputable class of all ranks of life are scrupulous about the maintenance of all the elements touching their modesty and virtue, and this fact can be attested by any non-Hindu even who has the opportunities of visiting Hindu households. The latest instance of the kind can be discovered in the positive refusal of a female witness in the Madras High Court to remove the veil and expose her face to a lady photographer and vehemently so to a policeman. Inside their houses, Hindu females may, while sitting listlessly, have the front flaps of their wearing apparel that cover their chests to be "out of order," but the moment another being came to them, whether a man, a woman or a child, it does not matter, their hands mechanically move towards the restoration of the flaps to their proper position and thus cover and conceal the bare chests. It is this ideal of modesty of a Hindu woman that makes her averse to be examined and treated by a male doctor, and it is for this reason that the ("Countess of Dufferin Fund" was started nearly 40 years ago in aid of the "National Association for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India."

It is to be hoped that when you publish this letter with your own comments, which I respectfully solicit, it will produce the desired effect of inducing Government to call upon the Railway authorities in question not to indulge in indecent pictorial satires at the cost of Indian women's honour, however poorly situated they may be, because the measure of a woman's poverty in point of money is not the measure of her poverty in point of virtue and modesty.—Yours, etc.

DECENCY.

WANTED HINDU MINISTERS.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S PLEA.

The following wire has been sent to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, by the Managing Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Ahmedabad:—

"His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, having been authorised by the Managing Committee, Hindu Maha Sabha, Ahmedabad, by special resolution to pray Your Excellency to select two Hindu Ministers, having regard to the majority of Hindus in this Presidency. It is humbly submitted that as serious injustice has been done to Hindu in last Council by the selection of two Mahomedan Ministers, notwithstanding their population being only 19 per cent. in the Presidency, Your Excellency be graciously pleased to remove injustice by selection of two Hindu Ministers in new Council."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(Dec. 9, 1926.)

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., is permitted with effect from the 18th December, 1926.

Mr. Hari Narayan Pimple to continue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the leave vacancy of Mr. G. A. Megha.

Mr. H. N. Pimple should continue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department up to the 17th November 1926 (inclusive).

Mr. S. A. Pathan, Mamlatdar of Olpad and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 10th January 1927, or date of relief, whichever is earlier, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for three months on half average pay.

Mr. B. M. Sutaria, Head-Master, B. S. Dalal High School, Broach, is granted leave on average pay for one month and thirteen days with effect from 3rd January 1927, with permission to prefix the Christmas Holidays to it and to retire at the end of the leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., is appointed, on return from leave, to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Murison, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 13th December 1926 or date of availing.

Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, is to retire from His Majesty's service with effect from the 2nd December 1926.

Mr. B. E. Vachha (on return from leave) to be Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, relieving Mr. P. L. Bowers of that charge.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION

The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday states that a session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Town Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Friday, (the 18th February, 1927).

TREE-PLANTING IN BOMBAY.

The pleasant ceremony of planting trees on the foot-path at Clare Road was performed on Tuesday morning at 8 a.m. by the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, C.I.E., Provincial Grant Commissioner of Bombay, who presided on the occasion.

In requesting Sir Chunilal Mehta to perform the ceremony, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the course of his speech said:

"NOBLEST OF CIVIC DUTIES."

"Tree Planting, I believe is one of the noblest of civic duties. From time immemorial we have heard of Kings and Emperors who having had the general welfare of their subjects in their mind, made good roads, planted wayside trees, dug wells, built rest-houses and so on. In those somewhat drab and prosaic days, a function of this kind is not only picturesque, but also reminiscent of the virtuous actions of our ancient Kings. The Boy Scouts who consider all living things as their brothers will enjoy this function most for has not the great Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose shown to all the world that trees have life, emotions, feelings and sensitivity? Gentlemen, we are constructing an avenue and the birds and the bees and the weary pedestrians will thank us and the Boy Scouts one day for this action."

Sir Chunilal Mehta then planted the first tree on the footpath at Clare Road assisted by a scout amidst cheers, Mr. Kirpalani the second tree and Mr. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim the third followed by the members of the Schools' Committee present at the function. Sir Chunilal Mehta said it was a real pleasure and a great satisfaction to see that the Schools Committee was alive to the needs of the occasion.

POONA LETTER.

MR. CHANDRACHUD CONGRATULATED.

RESPONSIVISTS NOT ATTENDING CONGRESS?

From Our Correspondent.

POONA, Dec. 6.

With the declaration on Friday last of the result of the Poona City elections, the more than commonly prolonged election tangle in Poona has ended. Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, the Responsivist candidate, has been declared elected with 4027 votes. Three candidates having withdrawn, the contest lay clear and straight between the Responsivist candidate and the Congress candidate. The polling also took place on these neatly cut lines, and the result showed that, in Poona City and Cantonment, Responsivism finds more favour with the citizens than Swarajism or the Congress policy.

MR. CHANDRACHUD CONGRATULATED.

The result of the election was announced at 3 o'clock on Friday, and immediately at 5.30 p.m., a huge public meeting was held in Shree Shivaji Mandir, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, to congratulate the successful Responsivist candidate. Enthusiasm of the peple was unbounded, and after the presidential speech, Mr. Chandrachud was profusely garlanded. He was also garlanded by the Marathas, the untouchables, and the Mahommedans. Congratulatory speeches were delivered Mr. Chandrachud thanked all those who had been of special help to him, and he promised that he would spare no pains to serve the interests of the public in the Council. He recognised the responsibility that devolved upon him, as a representative of Poona City.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTIONS.

After him, Mr. N. C. Kelkar who has been elected to the Legislative Assembly with the highest number of votes from C. D., rose to thank the Poona public. He analysed humourously the meaning of the election of Mr. Chandrachud. He maintained, the contest between Mr. Chandrachud and Shet Lallubhai was not a contest between a commercial and a non-commercial man. It was not a contest between an educated and an uneducated, nor was it a contest between a Gujarati or a Deccani, but it was a contest between the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Congress Party. That was, to his mind, the real significance of the election; and in that election, the triumph of the Responsivism over local Congress men was proved beyond any shadow of doubt. He again thanked all thse who supported him and requested that just as the whole pleader class with one mind had supported Mr. Chandrachud, they should continue to support every other political cause of that type, and give up their apathy and lethargy. He requested them in the end, to take active interest in public affairs and give the benefit of their influence to those who worked whole-time in politics.

MR. KELKAR INDISPOSED.

Since the announcement of the election results, the successful candidates are being continuously entertained at a round of Sansuparis at various places, where they deliver speeches outlining the future policy of each. Mr. Kelkar being ill for the last month, has gone for a change outside Poona one and he is not edpected back till the 5th of January.

MAHARASHTRA BALCHAR MANDAL.

The 5th Annual Ceremony of the Maharashtra Balchar Mandal (Boy Scouts' Association) was celebrated on Sunday last, in Shree Shivaji Mandir, under the presidentship of Mr. Chandrachud. The Shree Shivaji Mandir was decorated with flags, mango-leaves, and buntings, etc. The function was very largely attended by men and women, and the sports the boy scouts exhibited, held up the attention of the audience for an hour and a half. The credit for training those boys in such an efficient way, goes to Mr. B. N. Phadke, and his friends. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Scout-Commissioner and Mr. D. V. Gokhale take very keen interest in the association, and the report of the institution shows short-time solid work done in the matter of preparing students as scouts. This is one of the few institutions in Poona which are liked and loved by Poona public, and it is hoped that it would prosper more and more in days to come.

M. P. C. C. AFFAIRS.

The affairs of the M. P. C. C. have become a pretty kettle of fish. There are now two committees sitting on one throne. The elections held by the old Committee to the All India Committee are in dispute. The disputing parties have appointed Dr. Moonje and Babu Rajendra Prasad as their arbitrators out of the election panel of the A. I. C. C. The President Mr. Shrinivas Aiyangar has appointed Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi as his deputy. The inquiry of the arbitrators will probably be held on the 12th of December. The Congress matters being thus in confusion, and in suspense, none of the Responsivists are thinking of attending the Congress session.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Hindu Maha Sabha has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay requesting him to select two Hindu Ministers in view of the majority of Hindus in the Presidency.—A. P.

The following will constitute members of the Madras Central Advisory Committee of Indian Territorial for 1927:—Sir Siwaswami Iyer, (Chairman); Captain Dorai Rajah and Major A. F. Hamilton.

KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The Convocation of the Osmania, University, Hyderabad (Deccan), was held on Saturday (the 4th inst.), when the following degrees were conferred:—B. A. 72, M. A. 4, LL.B. 17.

The Honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws" was conferred on Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur.

The Convocation address was delivered by Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur (Moulana Habib ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani) Head of the Department of Religious Affairs and Member, University Council. In the course of his Address he said:—

It is a pleasure to me that our work, so unique and startling in its nature, is no longer regarded as a mere experiment, but is receiving its due meed of recognition. Several Indian Universities and the Northern Universities of England (Sheffield, Manchester, etc.,) have recognised our Examinations. Oxford, Cambridge and London have admitted our students to the privileges they extend to students of other Indian Universities. The generous and appreciative terms in which reference was made to this University in the Convocation Address delivered at the Lucknow University by the veteran publicist, Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, will be a source of satisfaction and encouragement to all sincere friends of the University. And above, all, the Government of India have approved of the admission of Bachelors of Arts of this University to the I. C. S. Examination held in India. Please remember that except in the case of the Government of India, no formal application has ever been made by this University to any authority for the recognition of its degrees or examinations.

It is a matter of regret that we have not yet found it possible to introduce the tutorial system in our University, since the number of lecturers is not large enough to give individual attention to every student, as is the case in more advanced countries. You will be astonished to hear that in one of the leading American Universities there is one teacher to every ten undergraduates, while in its post-graduate classes there is one lecturer to every five students.

The question of education has been an important and all-engrossing one in every age. The main function of the Prophets was to teach. These holy men communicated to mankind the knowledge revealed to them by God. The Prophet Muhammad claimed that "he was sent as a teacher," and on another occasion is reported to have said that "he was trained by God, and it was an excellent training he received at His hands." Next to the Prophets are world teachers such as Plato, Aristotle, and other whose names are revered by mankind. In this material age when the facilities of communication have annihilated distance and all races of man have been brought as it were, face to face, educational questions have become as vital as those relating to politics and social conditions. In India they are still more complicated, owing to the fierce controversy with regard to the medium of instruction. To compete with nations who acquire knowledge in their own mother tongue, in the most natural way, is an impossible intellectual feat for one who has the misfortune to plod his weary way through the bewildering maze of a foreign tongue. This question has been under discussion for over half a century, but no fruitful solution was found till the inauguration of this University. The difficulties were two-fold. In the first place the Indian languages were very poor in their literary output, and secondly the adoption of one of them as the medium of instruction would have meant being cut off intellectually from Western countries, which are the repositories of modern knowledge. There were several sporadic attempts in various quarters in India to impart higher education through one of the vernaculars. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan tried the experiment at Aligarh, sixty years ago. But all these efforts were doomed to failure, as they had not at their back the active support and resources of a governing power. It was reserved for our illustrious Ruler to have made the experiment a success. The medium of instruction in this University is Urdu, but English is compulsory, so that its students have easy access to the rich and ever-increasing stores of knowledge in that language. The day is not far distant when the teaching of French and German will be made possible in the University through the munificence of its Founder, for which a recommendation has already been submitted by the Faculty of Arts.

USELESS LUXURY.

These are the difficulties inherent in the social condition of the people of India as they are not self-governing; but there are other difficulties which have to be faced by all peoples whether self-governing or dependent. The inordinate increase in the number of men with a University education, and the difficulties they experience in getting suitable employment, lead some unthinking people to suppose that higher education is a useless luxury. But the assumption is based on false premises. The true aims of higher education are to extend the bounds of knowledge and to elevate man's character. No country which desires to maintain its individuality can afford to be without men possessing these attributes. But such men must have the wherewithal to live. There is a divergence of opinion even in Europe with regard to this question. One of the prevailing views is that education is an end in itself and not either a mere means of livelihood or a mere commercial asset. Another view is that the standard aimed at in the Universities should be so high as to discourage all persons of mediocre ability from entering their portals, reserving their benefits for men of a high intellectual calibre. A third view is that higher and vocational education should go hand in hand or that the courses of studies should be so framed that students may be able to take up a profession immediately after finishing their studies. This divergence of views is reflected in the difference in the aims and ideals of the various Western Universities. The older Universities devote their attention mainly to the Humanities and pure Science, while the industrial side is empasised in the modern Universities, which owe their existence to municipalities or to the munificence of industrial and commercial corporations or magnates. The day is not far distant when the authorities of this University will be called upon to deal with this question in right earnest. It can be rightly assumed that highly educated men will always be in demand in Government service and in the profession of Law, but the openings in these lines are strictly limited. I am glad that the University has already turned its attention to these questions and it is spending a part of its funds on introducing professional education. Arrangement are being made for the teaching of Medicine and Engineering and ample funds have been placed at the disposal of the University for the translation of books on Agriculture and Technology. But much has yet to be done to develop the vast natural resources of the State, so as to increase its productive ability, and thus, incidentally, to provide fresh avenues of work for educated men.

The most illustrious name on the roll of graduates this year is that of Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, a distinguished servant of His Exalted Highness, who belongs to a fabily noted for its learning and who is no mean scholar himself. He has been in harness for the last 34 years as a zealous public servant, but he has not allowed his engrossing official duties to interfere with his assiduous pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. The Degree of LLD. is being conferred on him in recognition of his sterling abilities and I hope you will all join with me in congratulating the Nawab Sahib on this well-deserved honour.

Gentlemen, the word 'University' has been translated into Urdu as 'Jamiaa.' This little word exactly conveys the grandeur and extent of the conception of a university A real university has a dual existence, or to be more explicit, it has two sides, external and internal. The external appearance of a university depends on its imposing buildings, vast libraries, well-equipped laboratories and an immense concourse of teachers and students. A university can be likened to a human body and as such can be as proud of its external appearance as a man of his strong and well-proportioned body. Then there is the internal or spiritual side, which is the only real one, in the same sense as the real existence of a man is bound up with his soul. If the soul is dead or dormant, his splendid body has no real existence. The real existence of a University is the accumulative result of the joint and ceaseless efforts of the teachers and the taught. It is the duty of the bachelors) to be devoted entirely to the pursuit of knowledge and the instruction of the youths placed under their charge. They should lead a life of scholarly piety and set a high standard of character to their pupils, treating them always with kindness and consideration. Above all, there should be mutual trust and hearty co-operation in their own ranks. It is the duty of students to treat their teachers with reverence, to be diligent in the pursuit of knowledge and to acquire a passion for it. To the end of their days it should be their earnest effort to advance the good name of their *Alma Mater*. These joint efforts will produce that literary atmosphere which is the very essence of a university. A university may be proud of its beautiful buildings and well-stocked libraries, but if it failed to develop a literary atmosphere, it would be like a beautiful body without a soul or like a meaningless word, however, melodious it may sound. Too be enamoured of external appearance or pomp is fatal to the interests of true learning and I may even say that a true scholar has as little regard for outward appearance as a great soul for its body. I can see with my mind's eye a little room in Aligarh, absolutely devoid of any ornament, which was thronged by eager scholars from countries as distant as Yemen and Bokhara. Its occupant was the great Maulana Lutfullah Sahib, of blessed memory, who had to speak simultaneously in Arabic, Persian and Urdu to make himself intenizible to his polyglot classes. Whenever I pass that place I have a rivid recollection of that great scholar and his breadth of konwledge. Such institutions may cease to exist, but there is a fragrant aroma of culture even in their ruins. The ruins of Taxilla have just been excavated after having been buried under the earth for untold centuries. No traveller can fail to be impressed by a sense of the great service rendered to learning by the dead scholars who once taught in its halls. I can never forget the enchanting scene presented to my eyes when I visited the mausoleum of the great Khwaja Mahmud Gawan during my stay at the historic town of Bidar. The tall minaret of his famous college, now alas! in ruins, loomed large in the distance and seemed to me an emblem of true learning.

Gentlemen, if you were to analyse the real functions of a University, you will find that its principal aim, as far as it lies in its power, is to turn out men 'complete' in every respect. It takes the raw material of humanity in its hands and moulds it into men of culture, who have in them the fear of the Lord and are at the same time well-behaved members of society. These attributes are produced in man by the power of Faith and the development and training of his various faculties. It is these attributes which make a man of him. The University, which is a manufactory of finished human beings, has a moral responsibility in this respect which cannot be over-emphasised. This human machine can be conducted successfully only when all of its component parts work in unison and loyalty help each other. If the cogs of this machine are refractory or blundering and produce unnecessary friction, the finished product will not meet with universal approval.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Another matter deserves consideration in this connection. Those who have had the inestimable privilege of having studied under the kindly preceptors of the old type and have later in life studied in modern institutions, cannot be unmindful of the fact that neither are the teachers so kind and considerate, nor do the pupils have the same reverence for the teachers as was typical of the old system. The old relation which existed between teachers and pupils produced in the minds of the latter a great reverence for the teachers and made them love learning for its own sake. Those teachers were not as methodical and systematic as their modern confreres, but they produced among their pupils a passion for knowledge, which is very rare nowadays.

My dear graduates, it is my duty to address a few words to you. I do not intend to play the unpleasant part of a mentor but my sincere desire for your welfare leads me to say a few words to you, to which I hope you will listen with the reverence of youth. Having taken your degrees you are about to bid farewell to your "Alma Mater" and to enter the keen struggle of existence which is going on in the outer world. You will now have to stand on your own legs and the attitude you take up in this struggle will be the true measure of the benefits you have derived from the education imparted in this institution. To your young and untrained eyes the world is full of grandeur and beauty and waiting for the hand of the conqueror to yield its secrets. It would be heartless to disturb you in your splendid day-dreams, but it is my duty to warn you that the world is not all roses, and that there are thorns as well. There are ups and downs in your path. You will stumble very often and become foot-sore and weary. But you will have to surmount every difficulty and tread your path as warily as you can. There are two paths that lead to success. You will have to select one of them at the very outset of your career in life and your choice will be the test of the education you have received. One of these paths is that of the brave man who has set out to conquer, and the other is that of the slave and the coward who bows his head to every blast. The brave man reverences truth, his ambition is unlimited, and he respects himself. He surmounts every obstacle and has the joy of a conqueror. This joy spurs him on to further efforts and his conscience will have the supreme satisfaction that he has done well. If you follow this right path you will develop those noble instincts with which you left the University. Your life will indeed be happy not only in this world, but in the one to come. Your glorious success will be a source of infinite joy to your "Alma Mater" and will inspire those who come after you to greater efforts. This is my conception of a blessed life.

The other path to success is that adopted by the coward whose little mind can think of nothing but cheating and flattering others to gain his base ends. He may gain his immediate ends, but he can never be a success in life. His conscience always reproaches him and he feels like one who has committed a theft. He loses one by one all the good qualities implanted in him by his teachers, and in the end he relapses into the ranks of the illiterate.

My remarks have so far been confined to the building of character. You should not ignore the other side of your life, I mean the pursuit of knowledge. The acquisition of knowledge not only makes a man true man, but makes him rise superior even to angels. It is your duty to guard the valuable store of knowledge you have gathered at the University as jealously as you will watch over your moral qualities. Remember that you have not finished your education yet, but that you have been just initiated into the mysteries of learning. Do not give up your studies after leaving the University. A Moslem scholar was asked as to when a man's studies should end. He replied that the pursuit of knowledge can be given up only with the last breath. Imam Saalab, one of the great masters of Arabic literature, used to read while walking and was killed at the advanced age of 96 through the carelessness of a negligent driver, who knocked him down. These two examples will show you that a man should remain a student all his life.

It is the custom in some colleges that the names of students who have distinguished themselves in any way are inscribed in bold letters on their walls. Many of them lose their way in the great world and remind one of lost relatives. There are others who rise to greatnesss and shed a lustre on their "Alma Mater," whose very walls seem to glory in their success. But there are others who have disgraced themselves and their "Alma Mater," and the very thought of their names makes one blush.

May you always be self-respecting, truthful and courageous, for it is these qualities which will crown your life with success. Go forth into the wide, wide world in the name of God. The message of your "Alma Mater" is, in the words of Saadi.

My heart and my eyes are with you.

A word in conclusion to the undergraduates gathered in the gallery. Your good fortune has led you to a place of instruction where you can develop all manly qualities. It should be your earnest endeavour to derive the utmost benefit from the opportunities of culture provided in the University. Illumine your hearts and minds with the light of knowledge, and take as much advantage as you can of the training afforded. But this will not be possible unless you help the teachers in their work. This may sound as a dilemma, but the fact is that the words of the teacher can at best reach only your ears, while it is your duty to treasure their words and to make them a part of your intellectual being. Your work is thus not a light one. The pernicious habits of sloth and procrastination are fatal to a student.

You should always aim high, as it is the only guarantee of success. The great Farabi could not afford to buy a lamp, but his earnestness lighted his path. A passing sentry very often lent him a light. His assiduity in the end made him recognised in Moslem lands as the "second teacher" or the "second Aristotle." You are standing on the shores of the sea of knowledge. Do not be satisfied with the pebbles and broken shells lying on the shore, but dive deep into the sea and bring out real pearls whose lustre will not only illumine your own name, but that of your "Alma Mater" as well.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

A TALK ABOUT THE STABLE.

(BY J.)

All roads of our city will lead to Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon, and the time-honoured bustle and hustle every Saturday and twice a week as the season advances will occupy the minds of the sporting public throughout winter till the eve of summer. The Calcutta classics will be in full swing during the Xmas season, and thereafter, the Bombay turf will acquire its full complement of trainers, jockeys and mounts and will, in fact, offer the most sporting attractions in India.

One important innovation introduced by the W.I.T.C. is the appointment of Mr. R. Chambers as judge who will act during the absence of Major Nethersole at Calcutta, with Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee as second judge.

Going the rounds of various stables, the general impression appears to be that honours this season, will be evenly divided and that no particular stable will win the lion's share—this is, after all, mere speculation as the number of thoroughbreds that figure in the first entries is quite large; some of them will make their debut on the Indian turf for the first time, and judging by the way they have been put through their paces during the winter, it would not be rash to assume that the usual box of surprises will be in store for the public.

One of the biggest stables is ruled by the well-known trainer Mr. Godfrey, who, as a rule, errs very rarely, in knowing the ways of his mounts. His Eltonian, Gift of the Glen, and Gardyloo are bound to be in the picture more than once during the season, while Peach Bitter and Roscoe will show their usual form again and claim their usual supporters at the Tote.

Though Molony did not cut a successful figure, at the last season in Poona, his stable pins great hopes to Happy Elf who will be one of the foremost competitors for the blue ribbon of the Bombay Turf, viz. the Eclipse Stakes next February. Happy Elf has improved considerably and is in fine mettles now and his failure to capture the Atlantic Stakes will not be easily repeated. Bowley and Black will ride for Molony, sure enough.

Hoyt who has many strings to his bow, will be served by C. Hoyt, Easton and Brace.

Mr. Rashid Swedani, who trains for Mr. Razaila, will give Bombay a shock that will make Turfites sit up. Mr. Razaila is the owner of a dark horse, Rabdan, newly-landed and his trackwork fully merits the high hopes that are entertained for him.

The Kolhapur colours will as usual flutter at the winning post as in former times. Joe's Luck will bring up the Kolhapur colours and will find itself neck-to-neck with Bridgeman and Heron. At present, Kolhapur is in favour at Calcutta.

Coming now to the events on Saturday next, it may be said that the card is a full one with 186 entrants: The Meutmore Handicap for horses in Class I and II over 7 furlongs is the especial feature of the afternoon. Kolhapur's Joe's Luck will argue the toss with Ulster Ally, Domestic Bond and Castor Bridge; the latter has proved disappointing very often, while Ulster Ally gave an unhappy show at Poona. Domestic Bond, however, should be the favourite.

In the Juvenile Handicap for horses aged 3 and 4 years for a distance of 5 furlongs is the second feature. We find here Mr. Kelso's filly, Rosewater, a new arrival, to take everybody's eye. In the same company are Proud Chieftain and Rosette and Rosette Air, with Major Molony's Ballynether and Mr. Reynold's Dalcassian.

The Redcar Plate for horses has got quite a good following, with Bridault, Absorbent and Nougat in the running—these three will have a large backing. Among the Arabs, Tiger King, Hash-hash and Some Surprise have shown good form.

Much has been said about the losses of the W. I. T. C. during the last Poona season, and the dark future for Poona racing. While it cannot be denied that the totalisator Act cuts a large melon-slice from the earnings of the Turf Club, it must be noted also that the Turf Club, which is a close corporation rarely shows itself responsive to public opinion.

In Calcutta, bookies and totes exist side by side and public opinion in Bombay is steadily forming in favour of the return of bookies to the enclosures, which will be a source of gain to the Turf Club whilst satisfying public opinion and the big punters.

KANAIGHAT DEFAMATION CASE.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY SENTENCED.

A Sylhet, message says that Moulvi Majam Ali, Khilafat Secretary has been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months more in the Kanaighat defamation case, in connection with the speech he delivered at the Sylhet conference in the non-co-operation days. The allegation was that he implicated Mr. Webster, Deputy Commissioner as being responsible for the Kanaighat shooting incident.—F. P.

Shaik Nurmahammad and Shaik Nuru have been ordered to leave Bengal for 12 and 10 years respectively under the Security Act.

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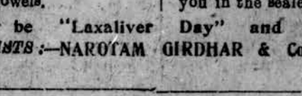

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Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

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FREE EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM BOY

An Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick Institution was held in the Hall of the Anjuman Islam on Thursday the 2nd instant. Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding.

The audited statement of account of the Institution were considered and it was resolved that a summary of same be distributed among the leading members of the Mahomedan Community.

According to the Scheme framed for the management of the said Institution it is provided that the Trustees should found, out of the trust funds, a school and they should stand possessed of the said school upon trusts, for the purposes of imparting ordinary education including manual training to poor Mohamedan boys free of any charge.

At the said meeting it was intimated that the Trustees had agreed to take on lease from the Bombay Improvement Trust 20 plots of land admeasuring 9432 sq. yds. at the Dadar-Matunga Estate at the yearly rent of Rs. 6,000 and the necessary steps for having a suitable building erected thereon were being taken.

The Chairman stated that according to the Scheme the Trustees were at liberty to accept donations or endowments and it is hoped that the Mohamedan Community would give suitable donations or endowments to the Institution having regard to the laudable object thereof.

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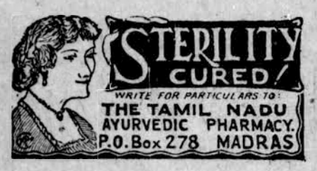

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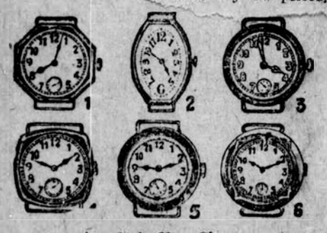

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MUNIPCIAL ELECTION IN GHATKOPAR.

45 NOMINATIONS FOR 8 SEATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GHAT KOPAR, Dec. 8.

Monday, the 6th instant was the last day for sending in nomination papers for the triennial election of the local municipality which came off on next Monday, the 13th instant and 45 nomination papers were received for 8 elective seats. The number of candidates is 27 in all, but as some have hent in nomination papers for even all the 4 wards, the nomination papers total 45. There are two seats for each of the four wards. There are 16 candidates for the C Ward, 11 for the B Ward, 10 for the A Ward and 8 for the D Ward. The competition is the keenest in the C Ward. There are talks of an arrangement being arrived at between all these 27 candidates, in such a manner that only 8 might remain in the field, the otherh withdrawing. The forthcoming election has created an undesirable atmosphere in the public life of this place, candidates looking at one another with distrust, some seem to have engaged in even personal misrepresentation by questionable methods. The relations between the landlords and the tenants are at least for the present not so happy. Out of 2,850 voters, about 350 are landlords, while the remaining 2,500 are tenants, who want to bring in a majority of tenant members, which the landlords do not want, and hence the latter are in practically daily conferences. One would wish that such distinctions sould not appear on the scene and vitiate the purity of elections. Select the best men who have rendered public service in the past, men who can be expected to be impartial towards all, that should be the guiding star of all the voters. Next Monday will decide all that.

COMPROMISE ATTEMPT FAILS.

Attempts to bring about a compromise between all the 27 candidates for the ensuing municipal elections have after all failed. A meeting of the candidates was held yesterday night for that purpose, but only 17 candidates were prehent. Among the absentees could be counted some who wanted a fight to the finish, i.e., did not want no family arrangement between the candidates without allowing the electors to decide. Failure of such a compromise have disgusted a few, and as a result three candidates Messrs. Dahyalal Makanji, Khimji Shamji and Jethabhai Devji have withdrawn their candidatures. It is likely that still some more would follow suit not because any compromise could not be arrived at, but because they were never keen about their election. Henceforth there will be public meetings every night, to educate the voters. The Congress candidates are carrying on their propaganda by means of meetings. It is really regrettable the forthcoming municipal election should have strained the feelings of the different sections of Ghat-Kopar's peace-loving populace.

CONTROL OVER LOCAL BOARDS.

VICEROY ON ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

Replying to the address by the Allahabad Municipal Board and District Board, H. E. the Viceroy said:—

The Municipal Board has prefaced its account of the work, it is at present doing, by a hint of excessive control by the Local Government. I said something on this point at Cawnpore a few days ago and I do not propose now to add to those remarks, except to say that the experience of countries, which enjoy the greatest liberty goes to show that such liberty has not been thought to conflict with a certain degree of control by the central authority over local administration. Indeed I would go so far as to assert the doctrine that some such control is essential if the Board's purposes and policies approved by the whole community, of which each locality forms a part, are to be prosecuted and achieved.

I have followed with interest your remarks on the problem of the Municipalities water supply as I watched with anxiety the dangers which threatened the city during the last rainy season.

The Municipal Board is entitled to derive encouragement from the account which has been given of the progress made in education and medical relief and is to be congratulated on the decrease in the death rate. The figures of infantile mortality are still high and I trust you will spare no efforts to reduce them.

It is satisfactory to hear that the District Board intends to introduce compulsory education if funds permit.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL.

In both addresses to which we have just listened you have expressed certain apprehensions as to the future statts of Allahabad as the capital of the Province and have complained that the local Government no longer looks upon this city as her favourite child. You, no doubt, recollect the assurances gives last year by the Government of India regarding the transfer of the capital and it is difficult for me to say more than has already been said.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL LIST OF ELECTED MEMBERS.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary publishes the following list of names of candidates elected to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the constituencies mentioned against their names for general information:

Bombay City (North), Non-Muhammadan Urban, Messrs. Ramchandra Santuram Asavla, Framroz Jamshedji Ginwalla and Dr. Manchersha Dhunjibhai Gilder.

Bombay City (South), Non-Muhammadan Urban, Messrs. Kharshed Framji Nariman, Phirozsha Jehangirji Murzban and Balubhai Tribhovandas Desai.

Karachi City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, Mr. Naraindas Anandji Bechar.

Ahmedabad City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai.

Surat City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, Dr. Mohannath Kedarnath Dixit.

Sholapur City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, Mr. Natvarial G. Mujumdar.

Poona City, Non-Muhammadan Urban, Mr. Narso Balkrishna Chandrachud.

Ahmedabad District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Messrs. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth, and Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan.

Broach District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin.

Kaira District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai and Mr. Jivabhai Revabhai Patel.

Panch Mahals District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Wamanrao Sitram Mukadam.

Surat District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Runchoji Naik.

Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Messrs. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, and Govind Balvan Pradhan.

Ahmednagar District, Non Muhammadan Rural, Messrs. Namdevrao Eknath Navle, and Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodea.

East Khandesh District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Messrs. Rajmal Lakhichand, Hari Vinayak Pataskar, and Mr. Dongarsing Ramji Patil.

Nasik District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan and Rao Saheb Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Wandekar.

Poona District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Sadashivrao alias Khaserrao Jivajirao Pawar and Mr. Narayan Ramji Gunjal.

Satara District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, The Honourable Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, Rao Bahadur Raoji Ramchandra Kale, and Mr. Laxman Mahadeo Deshpande.

Belgaum District, Non Muhammadan Rural, Rao Bahadur Shanmukhapa Ningapa Augadi and Mr. Panditapa Bayapa Chikodi.

Bijapur District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Sangappa Ameengonda Sardesai.

Dharwar District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Rao Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli, and Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Jog.

Ratnagiri District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Messrs. Venkatrao Anandrao Survo and Bhasker Ramchandra Nanal.

Eastern Sind, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

Western Sind, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Bhojsing Gurdinomal Pabiajani.

Sholapur District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Shamrao Pandurangrao Ligade.

Kolaba District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Atmaram Mahadev Atavane.

West Khandesh District, Non-Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle.

Bombay City, Muhammadan Urban, Mr. Hussainali Mahomed Bahimtulla and Mr. Hussainbhai Abdulla Lalji.

Karachi City, Muhammadan Urban, Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch Shaikh.

Ahmedabad and Surat Cities, Muhammadan Urban, Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahomedbhai Mansuri.

Poona and Sholapur Cities, Muhammadan Urban, Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan.

The Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural, The Honourable Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. Daudkhan Shaiebhoy, and Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabawa Raisinghji.

The Central Division, Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif, Moulana Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, and Mr. Gulam Ahamad Dagumiya.

The Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural, Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar, Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Mahamed Akbarkhan Biradar, and Mr. Divansaheb Abasaheb Janvekar.

Hyderabad District, Muhammadan Rural, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and Mr. Noor Muhammad Muhammad Sujawal.

Larkana District, Muhammadan Rural, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawab Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Khan Saheb Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Leran, and Mr. Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khuhro.

Sukkur District Muhhammadan Rural, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khanwalad Khan Bahadur Shah Passandkhan, and Mr. Allahbaksh walad Khan Saheb Haji Mahomed Umar.

Thar and Parkar District, Muhammadan Rural, Khan Saheb Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah, and Mr. Janmahomed Khan Walimahomed Khan Bhurgri.

Nawabshah District, Muhammadan Rural, Khan Bahadur Haji Imambaksh Khan Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi.

Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders, Sardar Gangadharrao Narayanrao Mujumdar.

Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders, Mr. Jeramdas Bachardas Desai.

Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind), Landholders, Sayed Muhammad Kamil Shah Kabul Muhammad Shah.

Bombay University, University, Dr. Raghunath Purushot Paranjpye.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry, Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel.

Kumar Manmathnath Mitra Hat Bahadur has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta to succeed the present Sheriff Mr. David Esra, whose term of office expires on December 31.

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Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
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(Calcutta, 27th December, 1926)

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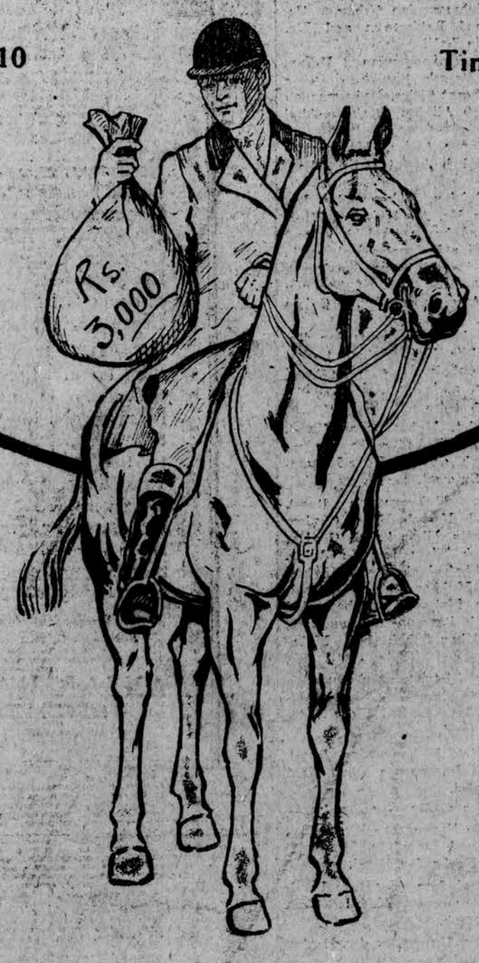

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